The Bombay Gazette.

No. 10,018—New Series

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited).

Will despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HUZARA, 2,078 Tons, on THURSDAY, 30th Dec., 1880, at 3 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on TUESDAY, 4th January, 1881 [illegible]

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on SATURDAY, 1st January 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on THURSDAY, 13th January, 1881.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 28th Dec., 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

FROM BOMBAY. [illegible] the Suez Canal.] 3rd Class. Rs. 40 [illegible] 80 [illegible] 90 [illegible]

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	
Wistow Hall	T. Collin	2,700	400	about 5th Jan.
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	,, 15th ,,
Speke Hall	Brand	1,731		,, 28th ,,
Branksome Hall	*			,, 10th Feb

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further Particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.
Bombay, Nov. 23, 1880.

THE BANKRUPTCY ORDINANCE, 1870

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Settlement of Singapore.

IN the MATTER of ESUFFALLI HASSAN ALLI BASHRAI and MOOLLA ESMAILJEE SHAIK [illegible] carrying on business [illegible] Singapore, Bankrupts.

GEORGE EDWARD EVANS, of Singapore, Official Assignee, has been appointed Trustee of the property of the bankrupts. The Court has appointed the [illegible] EXAMINATION of the bankrupts to take place at Singapore, on the 17th day of January, 1881, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

ALL PERSONS having in their POSSESSION any of the EFFECTS of the bankrupts must DELIVER them to the Trustee, and all DEBTS due to the bankrupts must be PAID to the Trustee.

Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their proofs of debts to the Trustee.—Dated this 15th day of November, 1880.

J. C. MITCHELL, Deputy Registrar.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

ICED FISH DEPOT, MODY BAY.

THE public are reminded that FRESH FROZEN FISH in LARGE SOLID BLOCKS OF ICE can always be obtained on application to the MANAGER of the Company's Factory at Mody Bay, or to Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Fobes Street, Fort.

Owing to the large size and thickness of the blocks, in which the fish are frozen, parcels made up by this Company are more likely to be delivered at their destination in good order and condition than if ordered through any other agency.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents,
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— MALWA	2359	500	W. Thomson	1st Jan.
s. ANCONA	3094	600	E. G. Stead	8th ,,
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	15th ,,
s. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	G. F. Cates	22nd ,,
— KHIVA	2609	450	T. Alderton	29th Jan.
s. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	A. Parish	5th Feb.
— SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	12th ,,
s. RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	19th ,,
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	26th ,,
s. PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson	5th Mar.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	12th ,,
s. ROHILLA	3461	700	W. Barratt	19th ,,
s. NIZAM (EXTRA)	2725	450	G. W. Brady	19th ,,
— MALWA	2959	500	W. Thomson	26th ,,
s. DECCAN	3129	550	W. B. Andrews	2nd Apr.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	9th ,,
s. BRINDISI	3600	550	Geo. Lee	16th ,,
s. [illegible]	[illegible]	530	W. E. Breeze	30th ,,

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	31st Dec. 1881.
SUMATRA	2488	450	R. S. Briscoe	11th Jan.
KASHGAR	2621	450	S. W. A. Seaton	28th Jan.
GWALIOR	2733	450	E. I. Baker	11th Feb.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Return Tickets at reduced rates, available for 3 months, are now issued:—

From Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back .... Rs. 950

Do. do. with option of travelling one way *via* Southampton .... Rs. 1,000

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Do. to Galle (available for 2 months)	150	75
Do. to Penang and Singapore (do)	450	255

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th Dec., 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to Passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th Nov., 1880.

[illegible] ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

RETURN PASSAGES.

COMMENCING with the NEW YEAR, RETURN TICKETS will be ISSUED, available for six months, from the date of departure to the date of arrival, at the following rates:—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back .... Rs. 1,150

Do. do with option of travelling one way via Southampton .... ,, 1,200

Do. to Southampton and back .... ,, 1,250

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.
Bombay, 20th December, 1880.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

REDUCED RATES.

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£552,906
FUNDS IN HAND	£995,209
CLAIMS PAID	£3,065,736

Policies issued and claims paid by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Western India.
Elphinstone Circle, B[illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 1, [illegible] FORBES STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 6th January, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 8, Grants Buildings, Colaba, the valuable and handsome teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, pictures, &c., the property of W. Geo[illegible] Esq., changing his residence. Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 30th December, 1880.

[illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] AND GENERAL AGENCY.

[illegible] STREET, BOMBAY, [illegible] ROAD, KARACHI, AND [illegible] STREET, LONDON, E. C.

[illegible] to and from England at greatly [illegible]

[illegible] effected at once by tele[illegible]

[illegible] sent for collection.

[illegible] and paid without charge. [illegible] remitted home at 2s.

[illegible] supplied from stock in India at current prices, or from Home at wholesale prices, direct from the manufacturers.

Passages to all ports booked free of charge at reduced fares.

Packages of any size or shape shipped to England and elsewhere at lowest rates of freight.

Personal, Financial, and General Agency business conducted.

Particulars on application, personally or by letter.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Earl Beaconsfield's New Work, "Endymion," 3 vols. ...	20	0
Tennyson's New Volume, Ballads and other Poems. ...	3	4
Maxmuller's Sacred Books of the East, 2 vols. containing "Qoran." By E. H. Palmer ...	13	8
Epics of Hades, new edn. ...	6	12
Seeta. By Medows Taylor, in 1 volume ...	3	12
"Moths." By Ouida ...	3	4
21 Days in India. By Sir Ali Baba ...	2	8
Tennyson's Work, new edn., handsomely bound and illustrated ...	13	4
Aitken's Science and Practice of Medicine, 2 vols., new edn., 1880 ...	26	4
Bristow's Practice of Medicine, new edn., 1880.	13	4
Burbridge's Garden of the Sun ...	8	12
Life of Charles Dickens, new edn. By H. Forster ...	6	12
Fothergill's Food for the Invalid ...	2	4
"Tramp Abroad." By Mark Twain ...	4	12
R[illegible] Practice of Medicine, 2 vols., new edn., 1880 ...	13	12
Bryant's Practical Surgery, 2 vols., new edn., 1880 ...	17	8
Green's Pathology of Morbid Anatomy, new edn., 1880 ...	6	12
Hinton's Phisiology for Practical Use ...	3	4
The Aryan village in India and Ceylon. By Sir J. B. Phear ...	4	12
Peruvian Bark, Account of the Introduction to Chinchona Cultivation into British India ...	8	12
Aimard's Indian Tales, 3 vols. ...	3	12
Our People (English), Sketched by C. Keene from the collection of "Punch" ...	20	0
Darwin's Power of Movement of Plants ...	9	8
Campin's Materials and Construction ...	2	0
Urquhart's Practical Manual of Sewing Machine ...	1	4
Duty, with Illustration of Courage, Patience, and Endurance. By S. Smiles ...	3	12
The Classical Poetry of the Japanese. By B. S. Chamberlain ...	4	12
Angus's Amateur Acting ...	1	8
The Boys King Arthur, being Sir Thomas Malory's History. By S. Lanier ...	4	12
The Great Artists—Fra Bartolommeo ...	2	4
Do. do. —Fra Aulelico ...	2	4
Party Giving on every scale. By the Author of "Manners of Good Society" ...	1	8
The Boys and Girls Book of Science, Illustrated ...	3	4
Descartes. By J. P. Mahaffy ...		
Life and Letters of the Rev. R. H. Barham, Author of the "Ingolsby Legends." ...	3	12
Day of Rest—volume, 1880 ...	4	12

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

TO ARRIVE BY THE NEXT MAIL.

CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF GRAPHIC and the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Orders now registered.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers .... { Mr. Geo. NORVILLE. Mr. Geo. CROFTON.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE IMMENSE AMOUNT OF PREPARATION Required for the production of THE PANTOMIME, There will be NO PERFORMANCE ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.

SATURDAY, 1st JANUARY, NEW YEAR'S DAY,

THE PANTOMIME!

THE PANTOMIME!!

THE PANTOMIME!

The PLAN of the HOUSE may be seen, and SEATS secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. daily.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

Doors open at 8-30. The Performance will begin at 9 p. m. punctually.

GEO. NORVILLE, Business Manager.

LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!! OF HERR BITTERSMANN'S CONCERTS, EVERY EVENING AT 9. AT TEMPLE BAR.

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

IN consequence of the HOLIDAYS the departure of the s. s. HUNGARIA, Captain G. Domich, for the abovenamed ports, has been POSTPONED to FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 12 noon.

For particulars about Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 30, 1880.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "ASSYRIA" are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from Glasgow and Liverpool, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods without delay from the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY RACES, 1881.

THE DERBY.
1st DECEMBER, 1880.
Mr. Herbert's c.a.c., Exchange.

THE ARABIAN CUP.
1st DECEMBER, 1880.
Mr. Herbert's c.a.c., Exchange.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.
1st DECEMBER, 1880.
Mr. Herbert's c.a.c., Exchange.

THE MERCHANTS' PURSE.
1st DECEMBER, 1880.
Mr. Herbert's c.a.c., Exchange.

N. B.—The next entries for the abovementioned Races close on the 1st February, 1881.

PIERCY BENN,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. Club.
Bombay, 28th Dec., 1880.

PURE LIME-FRUIT JUICE.

LIME-JUICE being at this season of the beverage, it is of considerable importance that purchasers should be able to procure a genuine article.

TREACHER & COMPANY, to ensure this to their constituents, have arranged with the Monsterrat Company, Limited, proprietors of the Olveston plantations, West Indies, for regular parcels of their superior Lime-Fruit Juice, an article uniformly the product of one plantation, and expressed only from prime selected fruit.

	Cash prices.
Lime-Fruit Juice, pints	Rs. 1 0
Do. do. quarts	,, 1 12
Limetta or Lime-Juice Cordial, pints	,, 0 12
Do. do. quarts	,, 1 4

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S—THOSE PERSONS who have recently applied for accommodation are hereby INFORMED that several ROOMS will be VACANT on the 1st January.—H. HAMILTON & Co.

HAMILTON'S.—I have stayed at this Hotel with my wife for ten days. We have found it most comfortable in every way: in fact, it resembles in comfort more an English than an Indian Hotel.—F. H. S. MURPHY, Surg., A. I. M. D. August 3rd, 1880.

C. M. THOMAS, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER, Eldon Road, opposite the High Court, Bombay, having had 40 years' experience in the great Metallic Zones of Cornwall, Devon, the Principality of Wales, Spain, and Portugal, &c., is prepared to advise in the selection of Mineral Properties, and to inspect and report upon them.

EUROPEAN NURSE WANTED.—Apply to Wm. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

D Co., B V. R.—SPECIAL TRAM CARS will leave Byculla and Girgaum at 6-30 on SATURDAY MORNING for the PARADE.

FOR SALE, a large Black Retriever, Splendid WATER DOG, fond of children.—Apply W. B. GREEN, Apollo Bunder Tiffin and Dining Rooms.

WANTED a STEADY CLERK, must have an excellent handwriting.—Apply "S.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED one new STREAM ANCHOR, 11 cwt., with stock complete (Rodger's make.) Apply, by letter stating price, to CAPTAIN JANES [illegible]

PIANOFORTE LESSONS, elementary or finishing, by Professor ROBERT SCHAUN.—For terms apply care of SOUNDY & Co.

THE Little Wanzer sewing-machine is the best and cheapest sewing-machine known, and can only be had from John Roberts & Co. Particulars on application.

WANTED situation as GOVERNESS by a YOUNG LADY, either in a Private Family or School. Apply by letter "A.," care of this paper.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—Colonel Hawes' Monsimbui Garden Choicest TEA in guilt and picturesque boxes.—M. H. MAJU & Co., 4, Elphinstone Circle.

MONTELELLO CHAMPAGNE, Rs. 34 per doz. qrts., Rs. 36 per case of 2 doz. pts. Royal Pale Sherry, Rs. 18 per doz. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

FINEST OLD SCOTCH WHISKY FOR SALE at Rs. 21 per dozen.—W. M. MACAULAY and Co., 24, Apollo Street.

OPEN to Engagement, here or in mofussil, as Clerk, Assistant, or Manager in Cotton business, with practical knowledge and excellent testimonials. Address "X. Y. Z.," care of General Post Office, Bombay.

RASPBERRYADE made of superior fruit-juice, specially for these festival days. To be had at DENISON & Co., Aerated-water Manufacturers, 7, Hummum Street. Annas 14 per doz.

WANTED to PURCHASE five or ten COTTON GINS, complete, in working order, with Engine.—Apply, with full particulars, to "C. R.," care of Post Master, Kurnool, Madras Presidency.

FOR SALE, FRESH ITALIAN APPLES and FRESH SPANISH GRAPES, in splendid condition; at 6, 9 and 12 annas per dozen Apples, and 12 annas per lb. Grapes. Liberal discount to purchasers of Grapes exceeding 10 lbs. Apply to EDULJEE WOOKERJEE'S SON, No. 1, Oak Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

J. PEARSE is REGISTERING ORDERS for CAKES for NEW YEAR'S DAY, at Apollo Street and Rampart Row.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

In reminding Constituents of the approach of another Season of

"FESTIVITY AND GOOD-WILL,"

Have the pleasure to announce that their supplies, specially imported for

CHRISTMAS, 1880,

Larger and more varied than ever, are of the same superior character which has distinguished them for many years and led to their being so liberally appreciated.

THE PURVEYING DEPARTMENTS

Afford choice and fresh Supplies of Excellent Preserved

Bacon,
Bath Chops,
Biscuits,
Butter,
Cheese,
Cocoas,
Coffees,
Condiments,
Dessert Fruits,
Fl[illegible]
Fish,
Fresh Meats,
Hams,
Herbs,
Jams,
Jellies,
Marmalades,
Mince Meat,
Pates,
Pickles,
Plum Puddings,
Potted Meats,
Sauces,
Sausages,
Soups,
Tart Fruits,
Teas,
T[illegible] and
Vegetables.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, &c., FOR THE DESSERT TABLE.

Apricots,
Cherries,
Greengages,
Oranges,
Peaches,
Pears,
Plums, and
Strawberries.

Loose by the lb., or Assorted Kinds in boxes and bottles.

Brandy Fruits,
Candied Peels,
China Preserves,
Chocolates,
French Plums,
Fruits in Syrup,
Liqueur Comfits,
Nougat, Figs,
Noyeau Fruits,
Peel Chips & Rings,
Pralines,
Sweetmeats,

And a variety of other requisites of the choicest quality.

Holly, Mistletoe, Moss, Artificial Flowers, Paris Biscuits, Carlsbad Wafers.

ELEGANTLY DECORATED COSSAQUES,

in a hundred different varieties and prices.

BONBON CRACKERS, FANCY FRENCH CHOCOLATES AND ORNAMENTAL SWEETS IN BOXES.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

SHERRIES—Yellow Seal, Pale Dinner, Vino de Pasto, Old Dry, Golden, Manzanilla, and Amontillado—from Rs. 17-0 to Rs. 38-0 per dozen.

PORTS—White Seal, Fine Old, and Superior Old "for Invalids"—from Rs. 19-0 to Rs. 33-0 per dozen.

CHAMPAGNES—Saumur, Light Dry, Dry Creaming Sillery, Perrier Jouet's, and Giesler's "for India"—from Rs. 28-0 to Rs. 50 per dozen.

CLARETS—Bordeaux, St. Julien Medoc, Petit Medoc, Superior Medoc Chateau La Grange, Chateau La Rose, and Chateau Margaux—from Rs. 10-0 to Rs. 32-0 per dozen.

SAUTERNES—Barsac, Sauterne, and Haut Sauterne—from Rs. 19-0 to Rs. 31-8 per dozen.

BURGUNDIES—Chablis, Beaune, Macon, Pommard, Chambertin, and sparkling Burgundy—from Rs. 18-0 to Rs. 38-0 per dozen.

HOCKS—Laubenheim, Geisenheim, Steinwein, Hockheim, Nierstein, Liebfraumilch, Johannisberg, and Sparkling Ehrenbreitstein—from Rs. 18-0 to Rs. 42-0 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSSELLES—Fine, Superior and Finest Nonpareil—from Rs. 32-0 to Rs. 41-0 per dozen.

BRANDIES—Pale Cognac, Old Pale Cognac, Fine Old Pale Cognac (*Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled*), Hennessey's Exshaw's and Denis Mounie's—from Rs. 25-0 to Rs. 38-8 per dozen.

WHISKIES—Treacher's Irish, Treacher's Scotch "Glenlivet," Crabbie's and Kinahan's—from Rs. 21-0 to Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

GINS, BITTERS, LIQUEURS, BEERS AND STOUT, &c.

THE FANCY STOCK DEPARTMENTS

Afford a large choice of

HANDSOME PRESENTS

For Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children,

IN LEATHER & VELVET GOODS, PLUSH, ORMOLU & ALGERIAN MARBLE, &c.

Gold Bracelets.
Gold Brooches.
Gold Lockets.
Gold Suites.
Sets of Ear Rings.
Silver Jewellery.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.
Church Services.
Hymn Books.
Meerschaum Pipes.
Cigar Holders.
Cigar Cases.
Cigarette Cases.
Agh Dans.
Cigar Lamps.
Riding Whips.
Field Glasses.
Gold Studs.
Sleeve Links.
Fruit Stands.
Cellarettes.
Cruet Stands.
Flower Vases.
Porcelain Vases.
Parian Statuary.
Glassware.
Crockeryware.

Jewelled Rings.
Fans.
Chatelaines.
Work Baskets.
Lady's Companions.
Albums.
Inkstands.
Cash Boxes.
Trinket Caskets.
Silver & Gold Thimbles.
Watches.
Photo. Frames.
Gold Snuff Boxes.
Silver Snuff Boxes.
Pocket Books.
Courier Bags.
Spirit Flasks.
Carriage Clocks.
Muffineers.
Gold Pencil Cases.
Tea and Coffee Services.
Ormolu Inkstands.
Photo. Albums.
Card Trays.
Lawn-Tennis Sets.
Liquer Cases.
Dessert Sets.
Peg Trays.

Envelope Cases.
Perfume Cases.
Jewel Cases.
Card Cases.
Dressing Cases.
Writing Cases.
Dressing Bags.
Hand Mirrors.
Smelling Bottles.
Bouquet Holders.
Silver Pencil Cases.
Dressing Cases.
Dressing Bags.
Writing Cases.
Despatch Boxes.
Army and Navy Cups.
Gold Rings.
Scarf Rings.
Gold Alberts.
Watches
Napkin Rings.
Salt Cellars.
Ice Buckets.
Lamps.
Table Cutlery.
Time Pieces.
Suites of Plate.
Electro-Plated Ware.

Silver Cups and Mugs.
Silver Fork and Spoon.
Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon.
Silver Knife, Fork, Spoon, and Mug.

Electro-Plated Cups and Mugs.
Electro-Plated Fork and Spoon.
Electro-Plated Knife, Fork, and Spoon.
Electro-Plated Bowl and Spoon.

And other articles in

JEWELLERY AND ELECTRO-PLATE

too numerous to mention.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LADIES' SHOES.

FRESH consignments of Ladies' SHOES arriving by every Mail, in all the newest and latest styles. The undernoted are a few of the specialities:—

Patent Leather Court Shoes, lined Silk ...	Rs.	10 8		
Walking Morocco Oxford Shoes ...	,,	6 8	to	8 8
Charles IXth Shoes, with ordinary heels ...	,,	4 8	to	10 0
Morocco Strap Shoes ...	,,	8 8	to	10 8
Morocco, and Kid Shoes, with Rosette ...	,,	6 8	to	10 8

An illustrated and descriptive price list, now in the Press, will be sent *Gratis* by *Post* on application.

As a Guide to size, send the outline of a Shoe that fits.

WATSON & COMPANY,

LADIES' SHOE DEPARTMENT,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS ENGRAVERS, GOLD & SILVER SMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.

HAVE REMOVED

TO MORE SPACIOUS PREMISES,

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THEM,

AT

NO. 2, RAMPART ROW,

NEXT TO THE CURRENCY OFFICE, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & CO.

September, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS—NOW READY.

ENDYMION,
BY THE
Rt. Hon. THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD, K.G.
3 vols. Price Rs. 20.

First supply all sold: another will arrive on January 13th.

TENNYSON'S NEW VOLUME,
"Ballads and Other Poems."
Price Rs. 3-4.

OUR PEOPLE,
Sketched by Charles Keene from the Collection of "Mr. Punch."
Nearly 400 pictures.
Price Rs. 20.

THE ARYAN VILLAGE:
1 Modern Village Life in Bengal. 2 The Agricultural Community in Ceylon. 3 The Joint Family; from the Joint Family to the Village.
BY
SIR JOHN PHEAR.
Price Rs. 4-12.

COLONEL MEDOWS TAYLOR'S NEW NOVEL,
SEETA.
1 vol. Price Rs. 2-12.

SMILE'S NEW WORK,
DUTY.
With illustrations of Courage, Patience, and Endurance.
Price Rs. 3-12

PERUVIAN BARK,
A popular account of the Introduction of Chinchona Cultivation into British India.
By C. R. MARKHAM,
1860—1880.
Price Rs. 8-12.

TIDE TABLES FOR BOMBAY, 1881, As. 8
,, ,, ,, KURRACHEE ,, As. 8

TO ARRIVE BY THE NEXT MAIL.

HAYES' VETERINARY NOTES
For Horse-Owners,
An everyday Horse-book,
By Captain M. Horace Hayes.
Second edition; enlarged; illustrated.
Price Rs. 7.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN INDIA

EVERY ARTICLE OF SUPERIOR AND UNIFORM QUALITY.

Sliding-body Cameras.
Bellows-body Cameras.
Binocular Cameras.
Scenograph Portable Cameras.
Camera Stands.
Portrait and View Lances.
Portable Tents.
Printing Frames.
Plate Boxes.
Developing Stands.
Baths and Dippers.
Dishes and Trays.

Glass Plates & Cutting Shapes.
Collodion Bottles and Filters.
Rolling & Burnishing Machines.
Cameo Presses and Dies.
Head Rests, Back Grounds.
Albumenized Papers, Collodions.
Gold, Silver, and Chemicals.
Varnishes, Card Mounts, &c.

THE importance of purity in Photographic Chemicals must suggest itself to all. Our imports have for the past half century been acknowledged as PRACTICALLY PURE, THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, and of UNIFORM STRENGTH AND CHARACTER. Commercial samples (as met with in Indian bazaars), though perhaps unadulterated in the strict sense of the term, are not always to be depended upon, as they are liable to be contaminated with other matter which will unfavourably affect results when operating.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PIGOU, WILKES, AND LAURENCE'S ALLIANCE PRIZE GUNPOWDER,

Specially recommended for

ALL BREECH-LOADING GUNS AND RIFLES

AND FOR CLEAN AND EFFECTIVE SHOOTING.

FIELD GUN TRIAL, 1875.

The "ALLIANCE" Gunpowder was used by the Winner in Three Classes out of Four at this Trial, held at WIMBLEDON May, 1875.

THE GRAND PRIX CASINO, MONACO, 1878.

The Winner of this Prize used P. W. & L.'s "ALLIANCE" Gunpowder.

FIELD TRIAL OF EXPLOSIVES 1878.

P. W. & L. obtained

"THE HIGHEST AVERAGE FIGURE OF MERIT"

In the Competition conducted under the management of the Editor of "THE FIELD."

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, having been appointed SOLE AGENTS in the Bombay Presidency for the above celebrated Gunpowder, have pleasure in introducing it to the notice of Sportsmen in W[illegible] India. For strength, excellence of quality, and uniformity of composition the "Alliance Prize Gunpowder" is unsurpassed, and its rapidly extending sale fully testifies to the manner in which it is appreciated by those who have used it.

No. 6 Grain in 1 lb. Canisters	Cash Rs.	2-4
Do. per original case of 25 lbs.	,,	50-0

Indents for 4 cases [100 lbs.] supplied on best Wholesale Terms.

TREACHER and COMPANY Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be HELD at the registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Church Lane, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of December, 1880, at 3-30 P. M., for the purpose of passing the following Special Resolutions:—

1. That all the Articles of Association of the Company be, and they are hereby, rescinded; and that the Articles of Association, being 156 in number, and a copy of which, printed at the *Examiner* Press, Meadow Street, has been lying at the Office of the Company since the 15th of December instant, for the inspection of Members, be, and the same are hereby, adopted by the Company as their Articles of Association.
2. That the Directors be, and they are hereby, authorised to increase the Capital of the Company by the sum of Rs. 1,32,500, by issuing 2,650 half-shares of Rs. 50 each, to be called "B10 per cent. preference half-shares." That the said shares be offered by the Directors in the first instance at par to the persons who at the date of the confirmation of this resolution are the registered holders of the shares of the Company in the proportion of one half-share for every whole share respectively held by them in the Company. That such of the said half-shares as shall not within one month from the said date have been applied for by Members of the Company shall be disposed of by the Board at such times and in such manner as they may think most beneficial to the Company, and that for the purpose of voting at meetings of the Shareholders every two such half-shares shall be reckoned as one whole share.

NOTICE is hereby also given that a copy of the proposed new Articles of Association, which have been approved of by the Board of Directors and prepared by the Company's legal advisers, can be seen and obtained by Members at any time during business hours on application at the Company's Office.

The object of the proposed increase of the Capital is to enable the Board to convert the Factory known as "Cutler's Factory" into one of 16-tons capacity, by supplying it with Messrs. Siddeley and Mackay's patent Ice Tanks and all necessary appurtenances, as recommended by the Engineers consulted by the Company; and also to erect a house for the residence of the local Engineer, and to construct Salt-water Tanks to facilitate condensing operations.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 18th December, 1880.

NOTICES.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

KANDAHAR, KHELAT-I-GILZI AND GHUZNI.

12 inch by 10 inch and under.

Over One Hundred in Number.

Price Rs. 2 each.

Lists on application to

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
Sole Agents.
ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
Bombay, Karachi, and 27, Leadenhall St., London.

VETERINARY ESTABLISHMENT.

M. A. JOURDIN, having DISSOLVED his PARTNERSHIP with Mr. Wagner, has now ESTABLISHED himself as a VETERINARY SURGEON at the [illegible] Junction Road.

Horses bought and sold on commission. Shoeing, Clipping and Docking done carefully. Horses trained to saddle and harness. Up-country commissions carefully executed. Riding lessons given.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being INDEBTED to, the ESTATE of the late Lieut.-Colonel G. B. CRISPIN, 4th Bombay Rifles, are requested to communicate with the undersigned before the expiration of ONE MONTH from this date, after which no claims will be entertained.

W. S. SETON, Major,
4th Bombay Rifles, President, Committee of Adjustment.
Kuch, Quetta, South Afghanistan, Dec. 16, 1880.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE TO DEBENTURE-HOLDERS.

THE HOLDERS of MORTGAGE DEBENTURES in the above Company are requested to PRESENT the same on due date FOR PAYMENT (after which interest will cease).

By Order of the Local Committee,
R. RUSTOMJEE R. WADYA,
Acting Secretary in Bombay.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

THE BHOWNUGUR-GONDUL RAILWAY being OPEN for PASSENGER TRAFFIC, Passengers can leave Bombay at 3-30 p.m. and reach Bhownugur at 7 p. m. the following day.

On and after January 1st Passengers will be booked from each station at which the Mail-train stops, and Goods and Parcels from all stations to each of the stations upon the Bhownugur-Gondul Railway. The celebrated Temples, Setrunjee Hill, Palitana, are within easy distance of Songud Station, and those of Girnar can be easily reached from Jetpur.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.
Bombay, December 22, 1880.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NEW ROUTE TO DELHI AND AGRA.

ON and after JANUARY 1st first and second class PASSENGERS can BOOK through to Ajmere, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and other stations on the Rajputana Line from each station on the B. B. & C. I. Line at which the Mail-train stops; and Goods, Parcels, Horses, Carriages and Dogs can be booked from each station on one to each station upon the other line.

For the present third class passengers will book to Ahmedabad only and re-book at that station.

The fares from Bombay (Church Gate) are as follows:—

	First class.	Second class.	Third class.
To Aimere	Rs. 38 6 0	Rs. 22 5 6	Rs. 11 4 0
,, Jypore	,, 43 10 0	,, 25 13 6	,, 13 0 0
,, Delhi	,, 55 9 0	,, 33 13 6	,, 15 15 0
,, Agra	,, 52 15 0	,, 32 1 6	,, 16 1 0

The Mail leaves Bombay at 3-30 P. M. (Madras time), arrives at Ahmedabad at 5-30 A. M., and leaves Ahmedabad at 6-30 A. M.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 24th December, 1880.

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE COMBINED WITH A PROVISION FOR THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN.

EXAMPLE.

A CIVILIAN, European or Native, aged 20 next birthday, wishes to lay apart a sum of about THIRTEEN RUPEES a month in such a way that his savings will be securely invested until the time of his retirement from Service; and that should he die beforehand, a provision will be secured for his relations. By payment of a sum of Rs. 163-0-0 per annum (or at the rate of about Rs. 13-0-0 per mensem) as the premium for an endowment Assurance, he will become entitled to Rs. 5,000 on attaining age 55; and should he di before attaining that age—even after payment of only one year's subscription—the full sum of Rs. 5,000 will be paid to his representatives. [*Vide* Table III. of Prospectus.]

THE SAME PROVISION, IF COMMENCED

at age 25 would cost about	FIFTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 30	EIGHTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 35	TWENTY-ONE RUPEES a month
at age 40	TWENTY-EIGHT RUPEES a month;
at age 45	FOURTY-ONE RUPEES a month;

The rates for other Ages, also for Endowment payable at Ages 45, 50, and 60, and all further information, may be obtained on application Premiums can be paid half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, at slightly increased rates.

There is an obvious advantage in effecting Investments of this nature *early in life*:—by delay the rate of subscription increases:—death may occur before the intended provision is made:—or health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY

Head Office:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MANAGER AND ACTUARY
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.

N.B.—Every Payment of Premium carries its Proportionate value, which cannot lapse, and for which a Promissory Note is granted.

CARWAR COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

SALE BY AUCTION OF THE COMPANY'S PROPERTY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PROPERTY of the above Company will be PUT UP for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION in four lots on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January, at 3 o'clock p. m., at the premises of Messrs. BENNETT and Co., the Auctioneers.

The first lot will consist of the Company's title to and interest in the following property, situate at Hooblee, in the Southern Mahratta Country, viz.—

Press-house, 123' by 59'. 2 Nasmyth's 3 steel cylinder cotton presses. One pair of Nasmyth's steam engines, 18" stroke, and boiler, complete. Area of compound, 5 acres 23 goontas, freehold; municipal tax, Rs. 5 per annum.

1 Large tiled brick-built godown, will hold 5,000 docras cotton.

Agent's Bungalow, with excellent well in compound; outhouses and compound, 1 acre 12 goontas; Government assessment, Rs. 0-12-9; and municipal tax, Rs. 5 per mensem.

Engineer's Bungalow and outhouses, with well-built well in compound, buildings for workpeople, in 8 acres leased in perpetuity at Rs. 8 per annum rental and Rs. 3 municipal tax, viz.—

1 Gin-house, brick-built and tiled-roof, with 11 saw gins of 40 saws each, with H. P. engine by Clayton and Shuttleworth and shafting, complete.

1 Godown adjoining gin-house, brick-built and tiled-roof, will contain 500 docras of cotton.

1 Long cattle shed, brick-built and tiled-roof, will accommodate 100 bullocks.

Office, brick-built and tiled-roof, with 3 rooms.

Range of brick-built and tiled-roof workshops, comprising blacksmith's shop, fitting shop with 15 bed, 15 centre self-acting and screw-cutting lathe with 21 change wheels, [illegible] self-acting drilling machine with 14 drills, and other tools.

Hoop iron for about 2,500 bales.

Firewood ,, ,, 2,500 bales.

And many other stores requisite for cotton-pressing and ginning.

Sundry small pieces of land near press compound in lease.

Small piece of land at Nargoond, in the S. M. country, with small ginning-shed erected thereon.

The second lot will consist of the Company's title to and interest in the following property, situate at Gudduck, in the aforesaid district, viz.—

Piece of freehold land measuring 2 acres 23 goontas; municipal tax, Rs. 5 per annum.

Press-house, 75 by 40,' brick-built and corrugated iron roof.

1 [illegible] lever cotton press, with engine and boiler. This is believed to be the most powerful cotton press in India, and is comparatively new.

Gin-house, brick-built and corrugated iron roof, with 20 saw gins of 40 saws each, with engine, boiler, and shafting complete. The gin-house will store 5,000 docras.

Range of buildings, with office, blacksmith's-shop and store-room, brick-built and roofed with corrugated iron.

Piece of land, freehold, measuring 24 goontas, municipal tax Rs. 5 per annum, with mud godown, which will hold 1,500 docras. Deep well with permanent supply of water in press compound.

Hoop iron for 3,500 bales, firewood for 20,000 bales, and other stores for pressing and ginning cotton.

The third lot will consist of the Company's title to and interest in the following property, situate at Carwar and at Mullapoor, in the district of Carwar, and all the other property of the said Company below the Ghats, viz.—

Land at Carwar—

At Allijuddy about 20 acres and 31 goontas on permanent lease for Rs. 167 per annum. Presshouse 140 by 60 with 4 Nasmyth's 2 cylinder presses, 2 pairs of 90 H. P. engines, 1 engine of 15 H. P., and 1 engine of 5 H.P. with 3 boilers.

Iron shed for cotton storage 100' by 90' can store 8,000 docras.

Godown at Office 130' by 26' can store 2,000 docras.

Fitter's shop 56' by 26'.

Blacksmith's shop 30' by 21

Carpenter's shop, 76' by 28'.

Mechanic's bungalow 67' by 27.

At Konay—Originally 11 acres, but a portion has since been leased to Government in a permanent lease of Rs. 239 per annum.

Press House, 150' by 21', will con[illegible] 9,000 docras; 2 Branton's cotton presses.

[illegible] office building, two-storied [illegible] 41' stable 150' by 16'.

Hill bungalow compound about 2 a[illegible] freehold; annual asse[illegible] Rs. 14-5-6. Bungalow 130' by 65 with servants' outhouses.

At Mullapoor—One acre, permanent lease; rent Rs. 20; bungalow 60' by 40'.

At Kodibag—2 acres and 8 goontas; annual assessment, Rs. 2-10-6.

At Carwar.—Two wooden cargo boats of about 150 candies carrying capacity and two rowing gigs.

At Bombay.—Two wooden cargo boats of about 140 candies carrying capacity.

The fourth lot will consist of the book-debts and outstandings due to the company and their right and interest in any contracts which may be unfulfilled at the time of sale.

Further information can be had on application to the undersigned, or to Mr. GEORGE ROBERTSON at Hooblee.

Particulars and conditions of sale to be obtained on and after the 31st December, 1880 on application to Messrs. Smith and Frere, Solicitors, or to

W. M. MACAULAY,
S. L. MACNAGHTEN,
Liquidators.
4, Apollo Street, Bombay, 15th November, 1880.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE
TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1881.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

The Publication for 1881 contains
BEAUTIFULLY EXECUTED
PHOTOGRAPHS
OF THE
PRINCIPAL PUBLIC STREETS OF
BOMBAY.

PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage Rs 5-4.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 29, 1880.

MARKET closed for Christmas holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Ogwen, 1,380 tons, Captain H. Evans, will sail to-day for Elephant Point in ballast.

THE ship Blair Drummond, 1,450 tons, Captain T. Guthrie, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE barque Kishon, 491 tons, Captain T. S. Howitt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (23rd Nov.) with a cargo of 10,388 bags sugar.

THE steamer Arrow, 130 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 28th inst. from Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and 207 deck passengers.

THE barque Volkyrien, 498 tons, Captain William Ramsdale, arrived in harbour on the 28th inst. from Sunderland (22nd July) with a cargo of 764 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Vorwaerts, 1,816 tons, Captain G. Marussig, arrived in harbour yesterday from China with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. S. D. Young, Mr. R. Kempton, Mr. M. Finlay, Mr. F. Schultze, Mr. D. Noble, and Mr. J. D. Robinson.

THE Anchor Line steamer Assyria, 1,248 tons, Captain D. C. Campbell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (27th Nov.) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain Coles, Mr. Collins, Dr. and Mrs. Deakin, two Misses Deakin and ayah, and Mr. and Mrs. Laughton.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour on the 29th inst. from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. H. N. B. Erskine, Commissioner in Sind, Major James, Lieutenant Mayne, three European soldiers and three men of Native Infantry.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
28	Euphrates (s)	Mitchell	Kurrachee, Dec. 25.
	Arrow (s)	Baker	Mandvie, Dec. 26.
	Volkyrien	Ramsdale	Sudderland, July 22.
29	Kishon	Hawitt	Mauritius, Nov. 23.
	Thessaly (s)	Harbord	Cardiff, Nov. 26.
	Czar (s)	Barclay	Leith, Nov. 28.
	Assyria (s)	Campbell	Liverpool, Nov. 27.
	Chilka	Campbell	Rangoon.
	Vorwaerts (s)	Marussig	Hongkong, Dec. 21

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Ogwen, Evans, to Elephant Point.
Ship Blair Drummond, Guthrie, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Geelong, to Aden.
Steamer Puttiala, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Arrow [illegible]

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

William Symington (s)—200 bales cotton, Hervey and Sobapathy ; 65 bales cotton and 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 30 bales wool, Premjee Cursondass ; 128 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 22 bales wool, Khimchund Purmanund ; 360 cwts wheat, Bhojraj Nurpali ; 448 cwts wheat, Dewjee Jaivut ; 800 cwts wheat, Goolamally Curimbhoy, 62 cwts wheat, Thakersey Dewraj ; 800 cwts wheat, Heerjee Govindjee ; 69 bales wool and 3 bales rags, Goculdass Toolseedass ; 38 bales wool, Govindjee Tulockchund ; 100 bales wool, Bunichund Fuckerchund ; 1 bale wool, Peraj Luckmidass.

Timor (s)—100 cwts myrabolams, Geculdass Jaithanee ; 300 cwts myrabolams, Jetha Purshotum ; 3,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 2,401 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Khuttow Veerjee ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Wistow Hall (s)—100 bales cotton, Thos H. Moore and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Inchelutha (s)—12,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co : 48 cwts gum, Dattoobhoy Dossa ; 17 bales hides, Goolam Hoosein Parpia ; 50 cwts garyab, Pestonjee Furdoonjee and Co ; 24 bales skins, Davidass Moorlidhur.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Teheran (s)—144 bags pepper and 309 bags copra, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Jenny Otto (s)—200 cwts horns, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Malwa (s).—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

Teheran (s).—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore (s).—50 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Malwa (s).—100 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Wistow Hall (s).—205 bales cotton, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Malwa (s).—100 bags cocoanuts, Hajee Cassum Joosub.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Hazara (s).—100 bales cotton, C. Rustomjee Sethna.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Zambesi (s).—6 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Hungaria (s).—100 bales twist, the New D. S. and W. Co ; 75 bales twist, Cowasjee Sorabjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

China (s).—100 cwts onions, Hussan Lall ; 85 cases storax, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 31 cases olibanum, Cassom Soomar.

Zambesi (s)—25 cwts onions, Hussan Baban ; 75 cases olibanum, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 16 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Mitha Munjee ; 8½ cwts Cambay stone, Abdool Cadar Esmaljee ; 75 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 89 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee ; 51 bales twist, Hajee Ally Shewjee ; 76 bales twist, B. and A. Hormarjee ; 60 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co. ; 29 chests opium, M. S. Gubbay and Co. ; 70 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co. ; 25 bales twist, Hajee Ellia Ally.

Hungaria (s)—11 cwts clove stems and 4 cwts almonds, Ebram Jan Mahamed ; 50 bales twist, the Western I. S. and M. Co. ; 50 bales twist, Thackersee Mooljee and Co ; 240 bales yarn, D. Hormusjee ; 240 bales twist, Veerjee Valjee ; 5½ chests opium, Sabaram Koosalchund ; 4 chests opium, Nopechund Nowrangroy ; 8 chests opium, Tarachund Luchmiram ; 17 chests opium, Goolabray Thakursee ; 10 chests opium, Ramgopall Rambillas ; 56½ chests opium, Chimonram Moongraj ; 8 chests opium, Curimbhoy Sugoorbhoy ; 6½ chests opium, Ramnaron Buldewdas ; 10 chests opium, Buxiram Roonglall ; 3 chests opium Tarachund Ghunshamdass ; 44 chests opium, Sajeeram Ramchunder ; 35½ chests opium, Hojee Esmail Hajee Abdoola.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Zambesi (s)—51 chests opium, M. S. Gubbay and Co ; 123 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 28th December, 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·998
Temperature of the Air	78·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·4
Dew Point	64·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·633
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8.)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	71·7
General Direction of Wind	ENE, NE, ENE, E, WSW, W, WNW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	198.

*From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 27.

Smither, Lieut.-Col., 14th Madras N. I., on leave, from Calcutta.

DECEMBER 28.

L'Estrange, Lieut.-Col., 1-21st Fusiliers, on leave, from Secundrabad.

Sheppard, Captain, 11th Madras N. I., on leave, from Peshawar.

Mayne, Lieut., 2nd Beluch Regt., on sick leave, from Sibi.

James, Major, 63rd Regt., on sick leave, from Kandahar.

Moore, Captain, Dy. Asst. Qr.-mr. Genl., on leave from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 29.

Langhton, Major, Comst. Dept., on duty, to Secundrabad.

Weir, Surg., on leave, to Lucknow.

Mayne, Captain, Pol. Dept., on duty, from Kattywar.

Smither, Lieut. Col., 14th Madras N. I., on duty, to Calcutta.

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HAVE the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has appointed them AGENTS for the sale of his celebrated PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1880.

GEORGE ELIOT is dead, and with her has passed away the greatest of contemporary English novelists—in the opinion of not a few of us, the greatest English novelist of any time. The brain which thought such noble thoughts, the hand which wrote with such rare wisdom and with such perfect grace are stilled for ever, and there is a vacant place in English literature which cannot be refilled. But although this, alas ! is true, it is also true that her influence must and will live on. Unlike the eloquence of the orator which is too often lost and forgotten as the echo of his accents dies away, it is consoling to remember that that of a great writer survives for ever. And we do not think it is too much to prophesy that while the English language lasts the works of the author of "Adam Bede" will live and be beloved. It is sometimes said that comparisons are odious, but it is only by comparison that we can rightly measure or justly understand the place George Eliot filled. Contrast her work with that of the Ouidas and the Braddons of the day, and we see at once that it differs not in degree only, but in kind. Betwixt her books and theirs there is a great gulf fixed. It is the difference between sincerity and affectation, between opulence and poverty, between genius and [illegible] female writers only who are worthy to be set in the same class. We need scarcely say that we refer to Georges Sand and Currer Bell. But we have no hesitation in adding that, in our opinion, George Eliot excelled them both. Brilliant and intense as the genius of Madame Daudevant was, there existed in the very exuberance of her imagination the origin and occasion of those faults of exaggeration by which her works are marred. No one can read "Consuelo" and others of her best known books, and not confess that, however beautiful and admirable they may be, there are parts that are unnatural and extravagant. And although this is not the case with Charlotte Bronté, although her art is at once grand and disciplined, superb in its facility, but greater in its truth, still, from the very conditions of her life, she lacked that breadth of culture and experience, that consummate subtlety in psychological analysis which were amongst the greatest and most perfect gifts of her who has just died.

Were we in search of an epithet by which best to summarise the characteristics of George Eliot's work, we think we should prefer to emphasize its faultlessness. Others may have aimed higher and produced more, but no one, we contend, has ever yet surpassed the quality of what she did. Unlike the hirelings who prostitute their art for gain and multiply the quantity at the expense of the worth of what they write, George Eliot never issued to the world a book that was ill-considered or immature. In their exquisite completeness, in the sincerity of loving labour with which each detail is elaborated and perfected her works remind us of the paintings of the old Dutch school, of the *genre* pictures of Terburg or of Gerard Dow. And it is, perhaps, because of this mingled delicacy and thoroughness of portraiture that the creations of her pen take such hold upon us. We learn to recall many of her characters almost as friends whom we have known,—we can hardly realise that we have not personally companioned with and loved that sweet-tempered, highly-cultured gentleman, Mr. Irwine ; we have a quite distinct recollection that on many a bright English morning we have heard honest Adam's manly voice ; nor shall we readily forget that evening when we stood among the bronzes and the marbles in the old library in the Via Bardi watching the radiance of the sinking sun brightening the flowing tresses of Romola's hair into streaks of burnished gold. We have heard it urged against Geoge Eliot that in her different books she re-dresses the same lay-figures, and reproduces the same characters ; that Dinah is but a replica of Romola, and Tessa only Hetty in a Florentine dress. There may be a measure of justice in the remark, but we fail to see how it can be used in any way disparagingly or as a reproach. In all that she has written Geoge Eliot has had a message to deliver and a lesson to teach, and one of her ways of doing this has been to bring certain types and contrasts of character into prominent relief. It is said that she early forsook Christianity and adopted in its stead the positivism of Comte tinctured with the utilitarianism of Mill. It may have been so, but at any rate the influence of the old faith remained ; and the whole teaching of her books is a splendid testimony to the supreme authority of duty as interpreted by conscience, which, with Dr. Newman, she holds to be "a prophet in its informations, a monarch in its peremptoriness, a priest in its blessings and anathemas." Unlike the so-called prophets of freethinking, whose pet vocation seems to be to deny the freedom of man's will, and so obliterate the superstition that aught of moral responsibility attaches to his acts, the special tendency of her writing is to emphasize and insist upon that responsibility in every way. The actions which result from our volition are so many seeds that we sow, and which will infallibly spring up and bear fruit for evil or for good. "Consequences are unpitying," she writes : "our deeds carry their terrible consequences quite apart from any fluctuations that went before—consequences that are hardly ever confined to ourselves. And it is best to fix our minds on that certainty, instead of considering what may be the elements of excuse for us." And, again, in another book :—"Our deeds are like children that are born to us ; they live and act apart. Nay, children may be strangled, but deeds never ; they have an indestructible life both in and out of our consciousness." We find this teaching illustrated and enforced in all her works. Take, for example, the study of Tito Melema, or the history of Gwendolen Harleth, or the yet sadder story of Hetty Sorrel. All of them are characters not without their shining points, nor devoid of elements of attractiveness, yet all are ultimately ruined, stained, destroyed by the ruthless operation of a train of hideous consequences initiated by one deliberate act of selfish wrongdoing. In George Eliot's ethical code there is no going back from our actions, and it has always been one of her chief purposes to insist that any repentance for, or any attempt to alter or retract the results of what we have willed to do is as a rule worthless and comes too late. It is a hard and perhaps, in some respects, an unlovely system of morality, but in an age which is too shallow to believe, which has broken with religion and banished God it is much to have so great a lesson so well and clearly taught.

AT the close of the year the following few facts taken from the last Quarterly Army-list will be found interesting in connection with the present state of the Bombay army, and with reference to the changes which the coming year is said to have in store. Of the thirty regiments of native infantry, twenty-six are commanded by full colonels and four by lieutenant-colonels. These thirty commandants between them number nearly a thousand years' service, and their average length of service is just thirty-three years. The exact figures are : total service of thirty commandants, 989 years ; average service of each [illegible] years. In [illegible] the following was the average length of service of commandants in Bengal, Bombay, and Madras : in Bengal 32¼ years ; in Bombay 33½ years ; in Madras 33¾ years. This is the outcome of a seniority system ; and we repeat that it is with the system we find fault, and not with officers whose only fault is that they are the fruits of that system. But when the service of commandants averages 33 years that little fact represents a terrible block in promotion. What hope can there be for an officer of energy and ability when his seniors resolutely block the way ? He may have the good luck to go on service and distinguish himself, but otherwise he must plod on in a subordinate position until he, too, is old and worn out, and younger men in turn regard him as an obstruction. The seniority system in an army means nothing more nor less than this : the army is kept up for the sake of the officers, instead of officers being utilized for the well-being and efficiency of the army. In the case of Bengal Lord Napier broke through this rule, and by promoting officers in their own regiments made the Bengal army a very much better army than it was before. But up to quite recently the seniority system has ruled with all its rigour in the Bombay and Madras armies ; and the result is not at all encouraging. General Warre is, we believe, most anxious to keep officers with their own regiments, and we wish him every success in his efforts ; but the inaction of his predecessors has increased his difficulties enormously. The present state of the Bombay Staff Corps shows 14 lieutenant-colonels with colonel's allowances and 115 lieutenant-colonels employed in various ways, 101 majors, 75 captains, and 92 lieutenants. On the 1st of January, 1880, the numbers were, 12 lieutenant-colonels with colonel's allowances, 118 lieutenant-colonels employed, 116 majors, 71 captains, and 96 lieutenants. We need not remind our readers of the unusually heavy death-roll in the Bombay army this year, including as it does Lieutenant-Colonels Shewell, Brown, and Newport ; Majors Waudby, Trench, Saunders, Stevenson ; Captains Cruikshank, Heath, Smith, Gordon ; Lieutenants Hinde, Whitby, Justice, Cole, Stayner, Owen, and Whittock. The list is incomplete ; but the names of the gallant dead will long be cherished by their comrades of the Bombay army.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

([illegible] MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 10.

IN yesterday's *Times* appeared a long and remarkable letter on army reform, signed "One who has served." The *Times*, in a leader, says that the writer is one who has served with marked distinction. I do not at the present moment know who he is ; but it is plain that he is a modified Cardwellite. He says in the letter that he is "a firm believer in, and an old advocate of short service with the colours, combined with subsequent service in the reserves." He contends, however, that the absorption of regiments into brigades will do much harm by destroying *esprit de corps*, and will not add at all to our real strength. He asserts that this is not a mere question of sentiment, but has a practical bearing on the army. The Turks, he points out, having no family names, take little interest in the maintenance of the honour and credit of their families, "whereas among more civilised nations the honour and credit of the family are great incentives to exertion, and act as checks to improper and disgraceful conduct. This, which may be called *esprit de famille*, is a high motive of action ; in a more extended form it develops into patriotism, which may not unappropriately be called *esprit de patrie*. No citizen of a civilised country would think of checking these sacred sentiments, the possession of which is of the greatest practical benefit to society and the country. This sort of check and stimulus is especially needed by soldiers, who are separated from homes and family, and have, so great is the separation, little fear of their misconduct becoming known to them. "The honour of the regiment, which to a certain extent takes the place of the family, is in such case an inestimable aid in the maintenance of discipline and good conduct in quarters as in the field. The old traditions of individual regiments are in this way of the highest value, and should not be interfered with unless it can be clearly proved that the object to be gained is one of paramount importance." The writer points out that no difference now exists between the 25 amalgamated regiments—from the 1st to the 25th inclusive—and the rest of the army. The battalion abroad is in both cases fed from the battalion at home. When both battalions are abroad the amalgamated have no advantage over other regiments. In both cases recourse has to be had either to the depôt, or to volunteering from the rest of the army. Why, then, amalgamate regiments and destroy *esprit de corps !* The writer asks what will be the feelings of the regiments which marched with General Roberts from Kabul to Kandahar when they find on returning to England their names and distinctions abolished. Their new titles, too, would be clumsy and long. They would be 2nd Battalion King's Own Royal Rifles, 1st Battalion Argyllshire Highlanders, 1st Battalion Gordon and Sutherland Highlanders. The change [illegible] would not, as he points out, give a single additional soldier for service abroad or in the field. He urges that some scheme should be adopted "which will lessen or do away with the necessity of constantly transferring them from one regiment or battalion to another, and remove the evils caused by the system on which linked battalions are now worked, instead of which the scheme . . . is evidently intended to facilitate the shuffling of the pack, and to reduce men to units, like the prisoners in a gaol, or like so many bales of goods, to be moved off *ad libitum* from one regiment to another. It may well be asked, if this be carried into effect what chance will such regiments have on first going on service ?" The writer shows that by making the militia regiments in each sub-district the 3rd and 4th battalions of the amalgamated regiments no advantage will be gained, for militia men cannot be forced to join the line, and militia regiments can only be embodied in case of imminent national danger, and cannot be sent abroad save with their consent, and then only to the Mediterranean fortresses. Many men were needed for the Cape and Afghanistan, yet it could not be pretended that there was imminent national danger. Part of Colonel Stanley's scheme is that on the outbreak of war in each district required to send expeditionary battalions both militia battalions should be embodied ; that all enlistments during the war should be for general services in either the line or militia battalions of the district ; and that the depôt should be increased to the strength of a full battalion. He shows that we should only get, say, 100 volunteers from each of the militia battalions, and that the cost of the whole arrangement would be enormously out of proportion to the result. He winds up by saying that during the last 13 years, though our army at home has averaged 94,000 men, we have been unable to place a force of 12,000 or 15,000 men in the field without extraordinary measures and great difficulty. Indeed, it is impossible to conceive a more complete demolition of the scheme of Colonel Stanley's committee than is effected by the letter of "One who has served."

I have just heard that the authorities are at their tailoring vagaries again, and that for the patrol-jacket the more costly and less convenient Guards frock-coat is to be substituted.

The Herald's College have, I believe, unofficially expressed an opinion that it is incorrect for a member of the civil service to wear when in official uniform any medals which may have been awarded him for war services in the army or navy. He may wear the insignia of an order, but not the medal. This is absurd seeing that both are conferred by the Sovereign, or at all events received with her permission. Besides, if a medal is not to be worn in official dress, when is it to be worn ?

Sir Frederick Roberts continues to endure the banqueting to which he is being subjected with great fortitude, and without any apparent injury to his health. The Rag asked him to a dinner, but he refused on the score of other engagements. In fact, he is about to visit Ireland. The East India United Service Club have feasted him, and there was not room enough for all who wished to do him honour.

Last Monday a case on appeal came on in the Exchequer Division, which will be of some interest to your readers, both because the appellant was Colonel F. Alexander, of the Public Works Department, and also what happened to him may happen to any father. In the first instance the Surrey County Court decided against Colonel Alexander. The facts of the case are briefly as follow. During fourteen months in 1877-78 a son of Colonel Alexander, now a second lieutenant in the 10th Regiment, was reading for his examination at Mr. Arnold's at Kingston. Young Alexander ran up a bill with a shopkeeper named Chilcott to the extent of £76-10. The bill included 5 suits of clothes, 2 lounging suits, 19 scarves and 29 pairs of gloves. Chilcott had the coolness to express his opinion that there was no excess in the quantity of things. Young Alexander, who must be a silly youth, admitted that he had ordered the things more for the sake of having new clothes than because he specially wanted them. He added that Chilcott had pressed him to purchase, which, knowing the ways of people of his class and trade when dealing with young lads, I can well believe was probable. Chilcott, however, denied that he had done so. Perhaps he has a bad memory. Colonel Alexander stated that his total income was £1,200 a year, that he paid £150 a year for his son's education, that he had never authorised his son to run into debt, and that he had provided him with an ample outfit. Not wishing [illegible] he paid £50 into court. The jury, no doubt composed chiefly of tradesmen, found for the plaintiff on the full amount. The county court judge naturally expressed his dissatisfaction at this monstrous verdict, and allowed an appeal. On appeal Mr. Baron Pollock said it was perfectly clear there had been a miscarriage of justice here, and the case must go down for a new trial, and Mr. Justice Stephen concurred. The extravagance and utter want of principle of lads reading at a crammer's is really becoming shameful. The crammers exercise no control or supervision over their pupils. The latter are tempted by unprincipled jewellers, outfitters, and other tradesmen ; and the consequence is enormous bills. Not content, too, with running into debt, lads pawn their clothes and other property right and left whenever they want any cash for dissipation. Indeed, I have heard of one place where they even pawned the crammer's bed-linen. I can only hope Chilcott will not get his money ; and I should be glad to see the system of training for the army altogether changed. Private tuition produces the very worst results ; and the only remedy is that every candidate for a commission should be obliged to go through Sandhurst, entering it at an early age, say from 13 to 15, as formerly.

A very serious accident which, was nearly having fatal consequences, happened at Gibraltar about ten or twelve days ago. One afternoon some officers of the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders were sailing in the bay in the regimental yacht, the Ariel. The wind was pretty strong, and the tide was setting on to the bay swiftly, when shortly before 6 p. m. an attempt was made to tow the yacht to her moorings off the new mole by means of the dingy, in which were Lieutenant J. Campbell and Private Buchanan, both of the Southerland Highlanders. It was quite dark, and the storm which had been gathering all the day was just breaking over the Rock. Suddenly a violent puff of wind filled the yacht's sails, causing her to surge violently ahead. The strain of the tow-rope pulled the dingy's stem under, and without a moment's warning she filled with water, her occupants being thrown into the water, while both the yacht and the boat floated away from them. Second Lieutenant Aitken, of the 93rd, who was at the helm of the Ariel, put it hard over, throwing the yacht up in the wind, and without an instant's hesitation jumped overboard as he was to the assistance of his comrades. Lieutenant and Adjutant Middleton, rapidly stripping off some of his clothes, sprang after him with a life-buoy. Mr. Campbell and Buchanan had struck out for the yacht, but the tide was strong against them, and by the time Mr. Aitken reached him Mr. Campbell, utterly exhausted, was on the point of sinking ; indeed, he was actually under water when grasped by Mr. Aitken. A few seconds after, when Mr. Middleton arrived with the life-buoy, Mr. Aitken was himself exhausted ; and as Mr. Campbell struggled a good deal, all three were in a most perilous position—indeed, they sank [illegible] with the buoy. Fortunately Mr. R. [illegible] board the yacht, had the presence of mind to let go the anchor, and swimming to the dingy, which was floating full of water some forty yards off, he managed to push her down to the spot, about the same distance, where his three friends were struggling. Mr. Campbell having been got to hold on to the gunwale of the boat, the latter was drawn up by the tow-rope to the yacht. Mr. Campbell, by this time quite unconscious, was got on board. It was then found that Mr. Aitken had remained floating with the buoy. Buchanan, who had got back to the yacht with the boat partially baled out, proceeded with Mr. Orde to rescue Mr. Aitken. The latter was found 250 yards off in a very exhausted condition, having been 20 minutes in the water. Half-an-hour after a steam-launch came to their assistance, and towed the yacht to her moorings. Mr. Campbell soon recovered consciousness, and I believe no one has permanently suffered from the accident. The conduct of Messrs. Middleton, Aitken, and Orde was most gallant, and I sincerely trust that they will receive the Humane Society's medal.

Lieut.-Colonel the Hon'ble Frederick Wellesley, Coldstream Guards, whose name was a good deal before the public some eighteen months ago, is about to retire from the army. Surgeon-Major Evatt has been appointed Medical Officer to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich.

Owing to the disturbed state of Ireland and the fact that the range is two miles out of the town, the rifle-practice of the regiment of cavalry—19th Hussars—quartered in Dublin has been suspended.

There is a good deal of irritation among officers at the recent general order of the Duke of Cambridge requiring that the Queen's regulations on the subject of wearing uniform in camp or garrison, save under special circumstances, shall be obeyed. I am glad that the order has issued, and hope that it will be enforced. Officers should be proud of their uniform, and it is nonsense to pretend that wearing it is productive of either expense or discomfort.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR IN KATHIAWAR.

ON the early morning of the 22nd His Excellency, staff, and party proceeded to Joonaghur—Sir James, Lord Abercrombie, and a member of the staff on horseback ; the remainder in carriages. The distance between Jetpur and Joonaghur, about 18 miles, was accomplished in less than two hours, the horses being good and the road excellent. His Highness the Nawab received the Governor some distance from the gate of the city, at which spot his son, Bahadour Khanjee, stood ready with a mounted escort. The heir-apparent is an excellent horseman, and takes much interest in the cavalry of the State, and also [illegible] the management of its police force, which is said, in consequence, to be in a very satisfactory state of efficiency. Major Wodehouse, who had gone ahead from Jetpur on the previous evening, was with His Highness the Nawab, and had the honour of introducing him to His Excellency. The reception given to His Excellency at this court was characterised by that superb splendour of display which has ever distinguished the Nawab of Joonaghur's generous loyalty. The streets were gayly bedecked with flags, streamers, and triumphal arches bearing happy words of welcome, and lined with thousands of wondering spectators, interspersed with elephants bearing gold and silver howdahs and camels and horses gittering with trappings of the most tasteful, though gorgeous description. Salutes were fired, visits were paid and returned, banquets were spread, the town at dusk was brilliantly illuminated, and after dinner fireworks were exhibited ; in short, His Highness the Nawab entertained his distinguished guest with magnificence unsurpassed, thus paying to His Excellency the utmost that was due by oriental etiquette to his exalted rank.

On the following morning at dawn His Excellency the Governor, the Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner, and suite started for the ascent of the Girnar hill, which rises to a height of some three thousand feet above the plain, the entire length of the pathway up being something over three miles. The Governor, Lord Abercrombie, and a member of His Excellency's staff were the first to arrive at the summit, accomplishing the ascent in an hour and forty minutes. The party had breakfast and luncheon near the top of the hill, and returned to Joonaghur early in the afternoon, the descent, owing to the slipperiness of the rough causeway of the lower third of the path, occupying upwards of an hour.

This hill yields in sacred interest to Setrunjai, but contains numbers of very fine temples. It is sacred to Neminath, one of the early Tirthunkers. The temples are protected by a fort which, in former days, must have been impregnable, and thus gave a secure asylum to more than one of the chiefs of Joonaghur on being hard pressed and obliged to vacate the Uparkot, *i.e.*, the stronghold which overlooks and commands the city, and from which the latter is said to have derived its name, Joonaghur, meaning *old fort*. I am doubtful, however, as to the correctness of this etymology. We are told that the beautiful queen of the famous Ra Kengan found shelter in the fort of Girnar. On the death of Ra Kengan by cruel treachery, she stoutly resisted the advances of Sidlo Raj, who had taken possession of the city of Joonaghur with its fort and citadel, and though he offered to make her his principal queen, she insisted on a widow's death, holding in her lap, as she sat on the funeral pyre, the turban of her late husband.

The so-called sweating statue of Girnar is in memory of the Parasnath ; it stands in a tiny little cell under the great temple, and is supposed constantly to have a drop of water at the chin, and is therefore called the Nectar-dropping—Armjhara—Parasnath. Colonel Watson, in his exhaustive contribution to the *Bombay Gazeteer*, says :—"I have frequently seen this statue, but have never yet seen the drop on the chin ; but probably this is owing to the early rainfall of recent years." H. E. and suite were certainly not more fortunate than Colonel Watson, and were strongly inclined to endorse his views as to the moisture which may possibly occasionally collect to form a drop on the chin of the statue. It may be added that the sheen of the marble may, perhaps, now and again, give it a semblance of being wet ; and, moreover, the stone may possess some deliquescent salts which, in damp weather, would actually attract from the surrounding atmosphere sufficient moisture to eventually form a drop. On the way back to Joonaghur from the hill His Excellency dismounted to inspect the immense boulder on which is chiselled one of the famous edicts of the great and poor king Asoka.

At the time of His Excellency's visit the Nawab Sahib was unfortunately unable to take much share in the State ceremonies, on account of having been recently the victim of a severe attack of fever ; but His Highness's son well supplied his place as host to the gubernatorial party. Amongst the objects of interest seen in Joonaghur were the Zoological Gardens, which contained a fine specimen of the Kathiawar lion. One lioness was so tame as to play like a kitten with her keeper. The Uparkot of historical vicissitude was, of course, also gone over, and closely inspected by the Governor.

[illegible] possesses undeveloped resources to a vast extent. Its salt-works have long been in operation, and afford a large portion of its revenue. Public works in this State are said to require more attention than they receive, chiefly with a view to the cultivation of large tracts of arable land now lying waste. Doubtless the extension of the railway to Joonaghur would prove the strongest stimulus in the required direction. And so far as can be seen at a glance, its construction would but involve a very moderate expenditure, probably not exceeding Rs. 25,000 a mile. But conflicting interests and narrow views combine for the present to forbid a railway project in this State, the Nawab being of opinion, it is said, that the connection of Joonaghur by rail with Wadwan would prove detrimental to his interests, by diverting the traffic which now flows forwards and backwards between his capital and the coast to the B. B. and C. I. line, thus depriving him of the revenue now accruing from customs and transit dues. It is hoped, however, that when it is shown that the other States which are now traversed by the railway have not only been uninjured but benefited thereby Joonaghur prejudices will give way, and allow of it sharing in whatever is to be gained by rapid land communication.

On the morning of the 24th His Excellency started for Rajkot, riding as far as Gondal, a distance of 40 miles, and driving thence the remaining 24 miles of the day's journey. The party breakfasted at Jetpur, and had luncheon at Gondal, being hospitably entertained at the latter place by Major Hancock. The Thakore of Virpur, whose village capital lies midway on the road between Jetpur and Gondal, had a shamiana pitched by the roadside, wherein he received the Governor. Rajkot was reached by 6 p. m. Here His Excellency was met outside the town by the following chiefs and gentlemen :—His Highness the Jam Sahib of Nowanuggur, the Thakore Sahib of Morvi, the Raj Sahib of Wankaneer, the Thakore Sahib of Dhrol, the Thakore Saheb of Limri, Colonel Hope and officers of the 12th Regiment, N. I., and Mr. Candy, Judicial Assistant in Kathiawar. Mr. Macnaghten, Principal of the Rajkumar College, with all the young chiefs and nobles, his pupils, formed a mounted escort for His Excellency from a point opposite the college to the Residency. A salute of 17 guns was fired when the Governor's carriage stopped, and a guard of honour, with band and colours, presented arms as His Excellency descended. The route followed to the Residency was that by the Telegraph Office, High School, Grain Market, and Roman Catholic Church, and was lined by police and by detachments of His Highness the Jam Sahib of Nowanuggur's and the Thakore Sahib of Morvi's regiments. A second guard of honour presented arms to His Excellency on his arrival at the Residency. The streets all along the route through the town were illuminated, and spanned here and there with triumphal arches, presenting in gilt letters fitting words of welcome. After attending divine service in the station church, His Excellency received ceremonial visits from the [illegible] Highness the Jam Sahib of Nowanuggur was received by a guard of honour of fifty men of H. M.'s 12th N. I. under a native officer, and with a salute of fifteen guns. His Highness was accompanied by the following gentlemen of his court :—Kumarshri Bhavsingi ; Ajam Dewan Maganlal Bhapubhai ; Ajam Jaganath Icharam, Judge of the Warishta Adalat ; Sodha Bhaosinji ; Wakil Rupshanker Rajaram. A second salute of fifteen guns was fired on His Highness's departure at 10-45. The Thakore Sahib of Morvi called on the Governor, and was received by a havildar guard, under a salute of eleven guns. The following officers of the Morvi State accompanied the Thakore :—Rao Bahadur Bopalvilji Karbari ; Ajam Byramji Hormusji, Police Commissioner ; and Patwari Samaldas Walabhdas, Chief Vakil. At 11 a. m. the Raj Sahib of Wankaneer was received, similar honours to the preceding being paid to him, only two guns less. The Raj Sahib was accompanied by the following gentlemen :—Ajam Jhunja Sakhidas Karbari ; Ajam Bhavanistaur Dalpatrow, Chief Vakil ; Ajam Mulshanker Jivanrao, Naib Karbari. At 11-10 a. m. the Thakore Sahib of Dhrol was received with the same honors as the Raj Sahib of Wankaneer, and was accompanied by the following gentlemen :—Kinar Harisingji, Ajam Parmanandas Karbari, Jareja Muluji Bhayed. At 11-20 the Thakore Sahib of Limri paid his respects to the Governor, receiving on arrival at the Residency honours similar to those accorded the two preceding chiefs. He was accompanied by Ghala Kesrisingji and Vakil Ajam Himatram Ghilabai.

At 2 p. m. His Excellency, accompanied by the Honourable Mr. Ashburner, Mr. Gonne, Lord Abercrombie, Colonel and Mrs. Barton, and the members of his staff, visited the Rajkumar College, where he was received by Mr. Macnaghten, and almost all the European ladies and gentlemen of Rajkot. The following was the order of the college classes ;—

DECEMBER 1880.

1ST CLASS.		
1	Harbhamji of Morvi	1st class prize for 1880.
2	Kalubha of Wadhwan	1st gymnastic prize.
3	The Thakor of Gondal	English-speaking prize.
4	Bhupatsingh of Bhimrad.	2nd class prize for 1880.
5	Juwansinghji of Bhavnagar	
2ND CLASS.		
6	Ladhubha of Rajkot	
7	The Maharaja of Edar	
8	The Thakor of Vala	3rd class prize for 1880.
9	The Thakor of Ilol	
10	Amra Wala of Bilkha	
11	Ghujafar Khan of Manawadar.	
12	Ummedsinghji of Limbdi	
3RD CLASS.		
13	Raisinghji of Bhimrad.*	
14	Dolatsinghji of Dhrol	
15	Nusrullah Khan of Sachin	4th class prize for 1880.
16	Jaysinghji of Sihor	
17	Ramsinghji of Sihor	Good conduct prize.
18	The Raja of Bansda	
19	Edal Khanji of Junagad	
20	Nathubhai of Kali Talao	
21	The Nawab of Sachin	
4TH CLASS		
23	The Nawab of Janjira	
24	Harisinghji of Lakhdiya	
25	Khoda Wala of Bilkha	
5TH CLASS.		
26	Shivsinghji of Gadhka	
27	Jivabhai of Ribda	
28	Raisinghji of Malia	
29	Madhavsinghji of Wadhwan.	6th class prize for 1880.
30	Akherajji of Vala	2nd gymnastic prize.
31	Naja Wala of Bilkha	
6TH CLASS.		
32	Gagubhai of Shapur	
33	Jasvatsinghji of Lathi	
34	Madarsinghji of Sayla	
35	Ranjitsinghji of Navanagar	
36	Kala Wala of Lmni	
37	Giga Wala of Bagasra	

* Absent.

The Governor and party seated, Mr. Macnaghten addressed His Excellency as follows :—

Your Excellency, Colonel Barton, ladies, and gentlemen.—It was on the 16th of December, 1870, that the then Governor, Sir Seymour FitzGerald, formally opened this college. Your Excellency's visit may therefore, be said to shed lustre on the close of our first decade. It is not much to have lived for ten years, but it is at any rate *something* to have got over the troubles of teething ; and the infancy of this particular institution was not without natural troubles of its own. But the troubles have never been very serious, and it is only the truth to say that this college—an entire innovation—has been planted in congenial soil. It was built by, and for, the chiefs of Kathiawar ; and I think Colonel Barton will bear me out in saying that, taken as a body, the Kathiawar chiefs are now its kindest, most generous supporters. It is pleasant to think of our present friendship with chiefs now governing their own States who, ten years ago, came to this college trembling between doubt and detestation. His Highness the Thakore Sahib of Bhownagar and the Thakore Sahibs of Morvi, Limri, Rajkot, and Wadwan, together with the junior representatives of several other States, are now, I am sure, in a different mind from that in which, between these same walls, they listened to the voice of Sir Seymour FitzGerald exhorting them to enter what they then thought a prison,—just ten years ago.

That this has been so is due, as I say, to the genial and receptive nature of the chiefs themselves. Whatever goes from the heart to them works on their hearts immediately. Of the many encouragements, great and substantial, which we have received, the Bhownagar Wing is a notable example, as your Excellency knows.

It is now my duty to speak more particularly of our experiences in the past year.

The transference of the young Nawab of Savanoor to the Kolhapore College has removed from us the last relic of our Southern Mahratta contingent. To some extent this has diminished our numbers, but the rise of a new college in the south is a matter for nothing but great satisfaction. I think it will be a very good thing if haply a wholesome spirit of rivalry should spring up between the two institutions ; and I am hopeful that, after a time, we may see an annual cricket match—perhaps also a racquet match and athletic sports—carried on between the two colleges, South and North, at Bombay or Poona. I am satisfied that something of the kind is required to keep games going with the proper spirit.

Our numbers have not greatly fallen, for they stand now at 37 ; and these 37, with the solitary exception of the Nawab of Janjira, are all from Gujarat. Recently we have been encouraged to hope for a recruit from Sindh ; and taking Sindh, Cutch, and Gujarat together, I think that there is an abundant supply in the northern half of the Bombay presidency to keep this college always full. But many, I know, will not be persuaded, who cannot well be compelled to come in.

Harbamjee, of Morvi, who stands first in our first class, has worked very well throughout the past year. His wish now is to complete his education at an English university ; and whether or not this wish be accomplished, I think that your Excellency will consider that in itself it is praiseworthy. The school-work of Kalubha, of Wadwan, and of Bhagwat Singhjee, of Gondal, likewise in our first class, has also been satisfactory ; and, I may add that Kalubha is our best rider and cricketer. The ability of the Thakore of Gondal will, we hope, distinguish him hereafter. I have mentioned the first three in our first class. It would be rather tedious to go through the whole list in similar detail ; but I am very glad to notice the improvement in Ladhabha, of Rajkot, and Edal Khan, of Joonagurh, and also to mention with special commendation the steady diligence of the Thakore of Coula, of Nuzrallah Khan, of Sacheen, and of Ram Singhjee, of Sihor. Mr. Candy, who recently examined the college, has, in general, reported favourably of the condition of our classes.

A somewhat startling irregularity, resulting from boyish bravado and thoughtlessness, occurred, as your Excellency is aware, at the end of last June. But as those who took part in the folly have since expressed their extreme regret—a regret which I believe to be very sincere—I think that that unpleasant matter of the past should now be forgotten as well as forgiven. In other respects the general conduct has been satisfactory ; and the internal arrangements of the college have been carried on with the usual regularity. So far as those general arrangements are concerned, nothing has occurred within the past year to disturb the even tenor of [illegible]

Referring to the special [illegible] which took him away for the monsoon term, Mr. Macnaghten was very glad to express, on behalf of the whole college, his sense of the obligations which they were under to Mr. Selby for the very kind and devoted manner in which he took charge of his (Mr. Macnaghten's duties, during the term of his absence.

A series of recitations were then given by the pupils of the college. Then His Excellency distributed the prizes as indicated above, and made the following speech :—

Thakore Sahebs, Colonel Barton, Principal, ladies, and gentlemen—I have felt great interest in taking part in this exhibition, having formed a strong prepossession in favour of this college. It was designed for a great purpose, which, I am glad to know, it has done much to fulfil. The young chiefs and their relatives who have received a useful and manly education manifest contentment and pleasure in their college life, and its beneficial results have been displayed in many cases, in which its pupils are now engaging efficiently in the duties of life. The respected Principal, in his address, adverted in terms which went straight to our hearts to a melancholy event, which called forth your deepest sympathies. I have heard of an incident in connection with that event, which forcibly illustrates the hold which Mr. Macnaghten has gained over the regard of his pupils. One who had formerly been one of them, and who now occupies a high position, on hearing that his old master was going to England for a change of his own accord came to Rajkot, accompanied him on his mournful journey, and never left him till he embarked on board of the ship which was to convey him to England.

I am glad to see such proofs of attentive study as are apparent in the excellent recitations to which we have just listened ; and I am also glad to hear that a corresponding vigour is carried into free games and manly exercises. A school is sadly wanting when games are not followed with spirit, and your Principal rightly encourages you in these. I was much gratified by the [illegible] the troop of cavalry [illegible] boys and comman[illegible] the honour [illegible] day of receiving me and escorting me into Rajkot. The neat and graceful uniform, the good horsemanship, and the accurate movements were worthy of gentlemen and soldiers.

But your studies and exercises, while they develop your intelligence and strengthen your constitutions, are designed for higher objects ; they are intended to form your characters, to fit you to lead manly lives, to rise above indulgence in sensual ease, and to practise virtue in your future spheres. In a passage which was recited to-day were some rules which should be free guiding principles. As in an allegory Arete said to Herakles—"If thou longest for the love of other men, thou must do good," and again, "nothing good is ever reached without labour ; nothing great is ever won without toil ;" so have you to realise that it is only by self-discipline and principle that you can triumph over selfishness. Do not, therefore, let your school time be the close of your education, but let it nerve and fit you for continual improvement and the study of the wants of others.

I shall always watch with interest the progress of this college. I cannot doubt that the chiefs who witness the creditable appearance of its students are satisfied that its training is most beneficial ; and I believe that its example and influence will be felt far beyond Kathiawar.

Mr. Macnaghten closed the proceedings by thanking His Excellency on behalf of the chiefs for his very kind advice and encouragement ; also for the high honour he had done them in presiding on the occasion, adding that they should always remember that 'Xmas afternoon with pleasure and with pride.

His Excellency, after the distribution of prizes at the college, returned the visit of the above-mentioned chiefs, returning to the Residency by dusk. In the evening the following ladies and gentlemen had the honour of meeting His Excellency at dinner, having been kindly invited for the occasion by Colonel and Mrs. Barton :—Colonel [illegible] Major Eden, Captain Bro[illegible]wne, Mr. Mahon [illegible] Jervis, of H. M.'s 12th Regt. N. I., M[illegible] Candy, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Booth, Dr. Davicha, M[illegible] Luckhad, the Reverend Mr. Kirk[illegible] and [illegible] Fitzgerald ; and the foll[illegible] Maj[illegible] house : the Hon'ble Mr. [illegible] Lord Abercrombie, Colon[illegible] Captain Claremont, and [illegible] His Excellency sp[illegible] and with his staff [illegible] and the officers of H. M[illegible] Honourable Mr. Ashb[illegible] Abercrombie were also [illegible]

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY CO.

THE fiftieth report of the Directors of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, for the first half of the current year has been published.

It would appear that the length of line open and worked remained the same as at the close of the previous half-year, viz., 444 miles, of which 23 are double. The amount of guaranteed capital remains unchanged at £8,125,300, of which £200,000 consists of 4 per cent. Debentures maturing in 1882 and £375,000 of similar Debentures maturing in 1884. The capital expended during the half-year amounted, as shown in account No. 4A, to £83,054, 17s. 4d., of which £35,153. 16s. 5d. was applied to work on the new Nerbudda Bridge, while £28,256. 18s. 6d. was spent on new additional Rolling Stock, and the balance chiefly on works at stations and minor bridges. Refunds were made to capital during the half-year, amounting to £26,947 14s. 8d., of which £25,000 came from the Fire Insurance Fund as part payment of the cost of the new Nerbudda bridge as mentioned in previous reports. The net additional debit against capital during the half-year amounted, therefore, to £56,107 2s. 8d. The total expenditure on capital account was thereby raised at 30th June last to £7,602,330 10s. 3d., exclusive of stores and materials on hand, or in transit to India, which represented a further sum of £309,006. 16s. 4d. The gross revenue receipts, the expenses charged to revenue, and the net earnings for the half-year, compare as under with the corresponding figures of 1879 :—

Half-year	Receipts.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.	Expenses to Receipts.
June 1880	£167,763	£161,316	[illegible]	[illegible]
„ 1879	£424,100	£170,110	£253,990	40·11
Increase in 1880	£43,665	..	£52,459	..
Decrease ..	..	£8,794	..	5·63

The amount repuired to cover the guaranteed interest paid by Government for the half-year was £200,257. The difference between this sum and the net profits of the period, subject to certain small adjustments is, under the arrangement made with the Secretary of State, applicable towards the cost of the new Nerbudda Bridge ; the amount thus applicable being £105,625 6s. 5d. Of the total increase in the gross receipts £13,012 is due to coaching traffic, £23,031 to goods traffic, and £7,622 to other receipts. The number of passengers carried and the receipts under the head of coaching traffic compare as under with the corresponding period of 1879 :—

	1880. Number.	1880. Receipts.	1884. Number.	1884. Receipts
Passengers, 1st Class	15,045	£2,939	10,167	£2,793
„ 2nd „	104,373	8,221	70,579	6,814
„ 3rd „ Mail	308,860	37,112	182,496	21,591
„ 3rd „ Ordinary	2,702,643	67,666	2,515,756	72,997
Total	3,130,921	£115,938	2,778,998	£107,195
Season Tickets	3,882	2,357	3,854	2,342
Parcels, Luggage, Horses, Trains, &c.		12,393		8,133
Total Receipts		£130,688		£117,676
		Increase in 1880		£13,012

During the half-year the Passenger charges per mile were, for First Class, 12 pies as compared with 15 pies in 1879 ; for Second Class, 6 pies as compared with 7 pies in 1879 ; and for Mail 3rd Class, 8 per as compared with 4 pies in 1879. The charge for Ordinary 3rd Class was the same in both periods, viz., 2½ pies per mile. It is gratifying to observe that the reductions made in fares have been followed by a considerable increase in the number of passengers carried in each class, and by an increase of £8,743 in the aggregate receipts. The approximation of the Third Class Mail Fare to the Third Class Ordinary Fare caused many long-distance passengers to travel by the Mail trains who at the former rates would have gone by the Ordinary Trains. The receipts of the Ordinary Trains, therefore, show a decrease in comparison with 1879, which is, however, much more than compensated by the growth in the Mail Train earnings. The Goods traffic of the half-year compares as under with that of the corresponding period of 1879 :—

	1880. Tons Carried	1880. Receipts	1879. Tons Carried	1879. Receipts.
General Goods and Railway materials for Capital works	396,952	£311,052	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live stock, rents, &c.	..	6,895		[illegible]
		£317,947		£294,916
Increase in 1880			21,760	£23,031
Average receipt per ton per mile		1·18d.		1·09d.

The actual increase in the ordinary goods traffic when thus stated is, however, only partially shown, as the figures for 1879 include 17,177 tons of material for construction of the Western Rajputana State Railway, and 20,494 tons of foodgrain, (the importation of which into the Company's district was heavy in 1879 under fear of scarcity), more than were carried in the current year. The receipts of 1879 under these two heads alone exceeded those of 1880 by £31,038. In the other branches of the Goods traffic an increase of 37,115 tons in weight, and £38,037 in receipts is shown in cotton, partly due to the attraction of reduced rates from Broach and other points touched by the sea competition to Bombay, and partly to improved crops. The traffic in coal, cocoanuts, opium, piece-goods, salt, seeds, stone, and wool shows also satisfactory increase—while the traffic in jagree (molasses), and mowra berries was less in 1880. The sundry receipts show an increase in the current year, of £7,547, chiefly due to the hire of Locomotives to Government for use on the Punjab Northern State Railway, to payments received for our vehicles when running on other lines, and to the rent of Stations at Ahmedabad and Sabarmati, jointly occupied by the Company and Government for purposes of the traffic there interchanged with the Western Rajputana State Railway. The revenue charges of 1880 and 1879, compare as under :—

	1880. Amount.	1880. Per cent. on Gross Receipts.	1879. Amount.	1879. Per cent. on Gross Receipts.
Maintenance	£35,321	7·55	£35,896	8·46
Locomotive Expense	63,352	13·54	60,069	14·16
Carriage & Wagon Expenses	9,576	2·05	15,891	3·75
Traffic Expenses	26,998	5·77	25,187	6·11
General Charges	22,171	4·74	24,790	5·37
Ferry Charges (Bassein).	—	—	303	·07
Miscellaneous	3,898	0·83	8,004	1·89
	£161,316	34·48	£170,110	40·11

[illegible] to the receipts of the half-years is a satisfactory feature in the accounts of the current year, the lowest per centage of working cost to earnings in any previous half-year having been 38·69. The amount expended, moreover, in the current year was £8,794 less than in 1879, though the earnings of the line in 1880 exceeded those of 1879 by £43,665. The works of the new Nerbudda Bridge were steadily carried on during the half-year. At the close of operations for the season 14 out of 25 spans were completely erected, and the columns to support the remainder were in place, but not in all cases to the full depth necessary. Work was resumed at the close of the rains, and the Board trust that their next Report will announce the completion of the new structure, and its opening for traffic purposes. On the 8th August last a break occurred in the temporary portion of the old Nerbudda Bridge, two spans of superstructure being washed away by a flood, and the supporting columns more or less damaged. On the 10th passengers were conveyed across the river by steam launches and barges, and the service was continued without further interruption until rail communication was restored on the 29th September. During this interval, and at a time of flood, a battery of artillery was conveyed across the river by the traffic staff, a service for which the Company received special acknowledgment from Government. The "through" opening of the State (metre-gauge) line between Pahlanpur and Ajmere is to take place on 1st January next. From Ajmere to Delhi and Agra the line is already open. The Company's line will thereby be placed in direct communication, on the shortest route, with the northwest, and the natural result may be expected in a considerable accession of traffic. The Kattywar State (metre-gauge) line, by which this Company's western terminus at Wudwan is placed in communication with the port of Bhaunagar, and with the southern portion of the Kattywar Peninsula, was also opened for traffic in the present month.

THE following results, which have been telegraphed to us by our correspondents, show the progress of the shooting in the matches of the Association :—

MATCH V.

MOOLTAN.—Captain Bailey, 68.

MATCH VI.

MOOLTAN.—Captain Bailey, 39.
KANDAHAR.—Joynt, 37.
LUCKNOW.—Sergt. Drew, 34 ; Pte. Stephenson, 33.

MATCH VII.

MOOLTAN.—Captain Bailey, 48 and 45.

MATCH VIII.

KANDAHAR.—Nuthall, 41. Weather unfavourable.
LUCKNOW.—Pte. Condon, 43 ; Sergt. Drew, 42.

REVOLVER MATCH.

MOOLTAN.—Captain Bailey, 49 and 49. Weather awful.

MATCH IX.

The Bahawalpore Prize.—(The "Long Range" Cup.) Rs. 200 presented by H. H. the Nawab of Bahawalpore. Rs. 235 added by the Associati[illegible] Total value, Rs. 435.

1st prize, a cup (or money) Rs. 150 ; 2nd, R[illegible] 3rd, Rs. 70 ; 4th, Rs. 40 ; 5th, Rs. 30 [illegible] 7th, Rs. 15 ; 8th, Rs. 10.

CONDITIONS.—Any rifle [illegible] any position ; two sight[illegible] annas each). En[illegible] ciates ; all o[illegible]

ALLA[illegible] Ol[illegible]

[illegible] 24.

JEYPORE.—Watson, 27 ; Burrowes, 23.
SHEOPORE.—38, 32.
LAHORE.—Fisher, 38 ; Asher, 28.
DUM-DUM.—Jones, 41 ; Browne, 41 ; Apcar, 29.
MORAR.—Lieut. McNair, 35 ; Pte. Burns, 32.
KAMPTEE.—Lieut. Nugent, 42 ; Sergt. Major Hiscock, 39.
POONA.—Lieut. Adam Smith, 34 ; Sergt. Brebner, 32 ; Lieut. Peaker, 31 ; Dorabjee Pudumjee, 28 ; Sergt. Murray, 27 ; Sergt. Instructor Watkins, 26.

MATCH XI.

The Standing Sweepstakes.

1st prize half of entrance ; 2nd, one-fourth ; 3rd, one-sixth ; 4th, one-twelfth.

CONDITIONS.—Military B. L. rifles, class I, A and B ; 10 shots at 200 yards, standing ; no sighting-shot. Entrance for members and volunteer associates, Rs. 5 ; army associates, Re. 1 ; soldiers, Rs. 2 ; and all others, Rs. 6.

This match is exempt from the provisions of Bye-law 24.

ALLAHABAD.—Ellis, 42 ; King-Harman, 39 ; Dale, 34.
JEYPORE.—Findlay, 36 ; Harris, 30.
SHEOPORE.—35, 33.
LAHORE.—Newman, 34 ; Sergt. Cripps, 2-8th Regiment, 30.
DUM-DUM.—Jones, 33 ; Laffon, 31.
MORAR.—Sergt. O'Connor, 36 ; Pte. Law, 36.
KAMPTEE.—Sergt. Sargent, 37 ; Pte. Studley, 33.
POONA.—Not shot, owing to doubts as to whether less than seven could shoot.

MATCH XII.

The [illegible] Rs. 200 presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Durbhunga, and Rs. [illegible] added by the Association. Total value, Rs. 565.

1st prize, a cup (or money), Rs. 150 ; 2nd, Rs. 100 ; 3rd, Rs. 70 ; 4th, Rs. 50 ; 5th, Rs. 30 ; 6th, Rs. 30 ; 7th, Rs. 20 ; 8th, Rs. 20 ; 9th, Rs. 20 ; 10th, Rs. 15 ; 11th, Rs. 15 ; 12th, Rs. 15 ; 13th, Rs. 10 ; 14th, Rs. 10 ; 15th, Rs. 10.

CONDITIONS.—Military B. L. rifles, class I, A and B ; seven shots at 200 and seven at 500 yards, any position at both distances ; one sighting-shot (on payment of 8 annas) at each distance. Entrance for members and volunteer associates, Rs. 5 ; army associates, Re. 1 ; soldiers, Rs. 2 ; all others, Rs. 6. Class A to receive two points.

ALLAHABAD.—Dale, 63 ; Shepherd, 61 ; Markham, 60.
JEYPORE.—Findlay, 61 ; Callaghan, 56.
SHEOPORE.—62, 60.
LAHORE.—Sergt. Cripps, 2-8th Regiment, 60 ; Ricketts, 56.
DAGSHAI.—Sergt. Winter, 59.
KURRACHEE.—Sergt. Green, 3rd P. V. R., 61 ; H. Mance, 58 ; Vol. D. W. Herbert, Sind V. R. C., 55.
DUM-DUM.—Browne, 60 ; Jones, 59 ; Apcar, 59. Aggregates for Championship.—Apcar, [illegible] 598.
MORAR.—Pte. Ward, 58 ; Corpl. McGee, 57.
KAMPTEE.—Cr. Sergt. Donnelly, 64 ; Lce. Corpl Randall, 64.
POONA.—Sergt. Brebner, 67 ; Lieut. Adam Smith, 61 ; Sergt. Murray, 60 ; Lieut. Peaker, 60 ; Dorabjee Pudumjee, 57.

JOHN CONNON (SCOTTISH) HIGH SCHOOL, FORT.

THE last Educational Report issued by Government shows that for thoroughness of work done in the various classes, the John Connon High School taught by Mr. Smeaton, stands at the head of the European high schools of the Bombay presidency examined in the official year 1879-80. The number of pupils passed under all heads of examination was 13 per cent. higher than in the Scottish High School, Byculla, which was second, and 23 per cent. higher than in the Cathedral High School, Fort, which was third on the list. The John Connon High School is the only European school specially mentioned by the Director of Public Instruction who remarks in his summary that "Mr. Giles reports very favourably of the way the school work is conducted in the John Connon School."

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TELEGRAMS.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 29, 5-40 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at [illegible]d. received 10 per cent., all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 35 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 51⅞d. per ounce, market firm.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 82; Four-and-a-half ditto, 89½.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, DEC. 29.

The Governor arrived at Ahmedabad at 2-30 p.m. to-day from Drangadra, the Raja of which place he visited. He rode from Drangadra to Kharagora, visiting the saltworks there. He was accompanied by the Hon. Ashburner, Dr. Waters, Messrs. Mathew, Duxbury, and Major Brown, Colonel Strachey, Captain Claremont, and other members of his staff, arriving at Wadwan the previous evening.

A number of civil and military officers assembled on the platform of the station, which was gaily decorated with flags and evergreens and crimson cloth. Several native gentlemen and nearly all the members of the Municipality were present. A guard of honour of 100 men of the 26th N. I. was drawn up outside the station.

On the Governor arriving, General Schneider introduced several gentlemen to him, and then Dr. Muncherjee, chairman of the Municipality, read an address of welcome.

The address contained many expressions of loyalty to the British Government. His Excellency, in reply, said he was exceedingly gratified to visit a city of such historical and industrial interest. He was sorry that the longer stay he had intended to make on his return southward [illegible] business of some consequence obliged him to go in the opposite direction. He hoped, however, to see the several local points of interest on some future occasion. The Municipality had shown themselves capable of appreciating the advantages derived from the peaceful rule under which they happily lived in India; they showed by their enterprise that they knew how to develop the resources of the country and raise it to its own position of eminence.

The Governor left for Pahlanpur in a special train at 10 this evening. The guests left by a special train at 6 o'clock.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE STATE TRIALS IN IRELAND.

LONDON, DEC. 29.

The trial of the Land Leaguers commenced yesterday, when the jury was duly empanelled. Lord Chief Justice May has decided to withdraw from the trial.

A GERMAN SQUADRON FOR THE PACIFIC.

The *Times* of to-day publishes a telegram stating that the German Government intend despatching a squadron to the Pacific next March.

THE REBELLION OF THE BOERS.

The Boers have seized the town of Utrecht. Captain Lawrence Falls, of the 21st Regiment, was killed.

REPORTED MURDER OF CAPTAIN LAMBART.

The death of Captain Lambart (who was stated to have been murdered by the Boers at Potchefstroom) is denied. He is now said to be alive, but a prisoner in the hands of the enemy.

THE DISASTER TO THE 94TH REGIMENT.

In addition to the casualties amongst the officers of the 94th already given, Lieutenant Hume, of that regiment, has been wounded.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, DEC. 29.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s. s. Khiva, with the outward English mails, of the 17th inst., left here for Bombay at 6 a.m. to-day, and the s. s. Assam for Galle and Calcutta at 1 p. m. to-day.

LONDON, DEC. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with supplies freely offered. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dholiera	5 3-16d.

The Manchester market has been steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6 1½
8¼lbs.	7-3
40's Mule Twist	0-11
3 per cent. Consols for account	98⅝
[illegible]per cent. Rupee Paper	82½
do.	89½
[illegible]	51⅞d.

[illegible] £200,000 has been withdrawn [illegible] for Portugal.

[illegible] Salisbury, John Mary [illegible] Arabia, Calvilla, [illegible]

[illegible] and to inspect the line to Attock before opening.

THE *Pioneer* says the Sonthalis are so rudely armed that they are not likely to make serious resistance if an outbreak takes place. The only munitions of war they possess are twelve pounds of blasting-powder stolen from the colliery magazine at Giridee.

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* gives the following version of what has come to be known as the "gambling case":—"Some Parsees of high position were run in on Sunday night at a club of theirs in the Parel Road for gambling. According to their account, they were playing the innocent game of *chaupat* for love, and the money that happened to be on the board was placed there by a policeman who took part in the arrest. The Parsees are highly indignant at being even suspected of gambling. All I can say is that little groups which squat about the Esplanade of an evening, round a lamp and a board with cards or dice, look somewhat suspicious, and the bobbies who made the recent raid were not the first who thought that there was more than love at the bottom of such gatherings. The case awaits Sir Frank Souter's return from Ootacamund, and no one understands the Parsees and their little games better than he does."

THE *Englishman* writes:—In its anger at the rumour, since contradicted, that Colonel St. John was to be made a K.C.S.I., our Lahore contemporary lashes out at the politicals. The Maiwand disaster was mainly due to the "misguided Foreign Office" and its "foolish assumption of duties which belonged entirely to the province of the General Officer in command;" and the Viceroy, the Council, and the Commander-in-Chief were only "innocent confederates." Mr. Lyall, the Foreign Secretary, "initiated the operations;" General Burrows was "victimised;" and it was Colonel St. John's "defective information" that misled the whole of them. This is plain speaking, but it seems to coincide pretty closely both with the evidence of the published despatches and with the opinion of most military men who have returned from the scene of action.

A PAPER has been published by Government, being a report on cinchona by Mr. Morris, of Jamaica. It deals only with the usual method of making nurseries and of planting cinchona, giving no information to the Ceylon planter that can be considered new. Mr. Morris takes a hopeful view of cinchona, and says that it is judiciously coppiced after the fifth year till about the tenth or thirteenth year, when most of the large trees should be cut down or partially barked, and give a return of about £300 to £500 per acre.

IT is reported, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that the Irish Land Committee have determined to state the case of the landlords to the great constituencies of England. "The landlords' case," it is stated, "has been entrusted to able advocates, who will address meetings in London, Manchester, Birmingham, Newcastle, and Glasgow." As it is the English constituencies that will ultimately have to decide the issue, there can be no objection to this project, though it is to be hoped that in such towns as Manchester and Glasgow the police will take extra precautions to protect the right of public meeting. The Irish in England are anti-landlord, and a willingness to hear the other side is not one of the many Irish virtues. It is not a virtue of any nation, we suspect, when passion has once broken out into open flame. With this proviso, the more discussion the better.

THE report published by the *Telegraph* that "the Porte has ceded Crete to Germany on the same terms that Cyprus was ceded to England" is probably false, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*. But it points to a possibility which should not be lost sight of in the discussion of possible solutions of the Eastern question. It was pointed out at the time the Anglo-Turkish Convention was concluded, by an able Russian writer, that the precedent which it established was one which other Powers—and Russia in particular—might find invaluable for the promotion of their own purposes in the East. The late Government insisted that the Cyprus Convention in no way interfered with the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, and therefore could not come under the cognizance of the European Powers. This doctrine may yet be turned against ourselves with the most serious results. If Germany wants a naval station in the Mediterranean, she will probably profit by our experience in Cyprus, and secure the concession of a small island with a good harbour. Crete is too large and the Cretans too numerous to serve her turn.

GOLD is being found in Ceylon. That which has been for some time anticipated as a probable result, having reference to geological formations, appears, says the *Ceylon Times*, to be on the point of realisation. A veritable nugget of pure gold has been taken in its free state from a stream in which were also found garnets, corundrums, and tourmalines, all more or less water-washed. By following the course of the stream no doubt the reef from which the nugget was washed will be found. A Siamese paper says that there are rumours in circulation that gold has been discovered in one of the northern provinces of Siam, and that a rich specimen was recently brought to Bangkok. The great mineral wealth of the country has long been known, although, like the diamond deposits of Borneo, the locality where it has been found to exist is systematically concealed; and hence these mineral resources are likely to remain undeveloped for many years to come.

THE Socialists appear to be increasing considerably in South Germany. At Darmstadt four Socialists have been arrested on the charge of high treason. In Pforzheim sixteen have been imprisoned for circulating revolutionary publications. Large parcels of Socialist tracts, &c., have been discovered in Mayence.

CONCLUDING a review of Sir John Strachey's Indian career, the *Madras Mail* writes:—His fall was caused by his using [illegible] figures of a budget which now seems to have been glaringly wrong, but which if it had been correct would have raised his fame as a financier to the highest position. As it is, he leaves India discredited. No one can deny him great talents, though we must deprecate his overbearing manner of employing them. In all his speeches and despatches there is an almost arrogant personality, as who should say "I tell you this, and if you doubt it, you are nothing but a fool." He has tried earnestly to improve the finances of the country by logical and philosophical means; but he has done harm by the irritation and friction his methods of execution have caused. The cleverest Finance Member we have had since Mr. Wilson, he leaves little to be remembered by, but the removal of the inland customs line, and a licence tax, legitimate enough in principle, but unequal in its incidence and irritating in its operation. In the Home Council he will probably find a place when the Conservatives return to power. His knowledge of this country and its administration cannot easily be surpassed, and the eccentricities of his character will be held in check when he is a unit in a large body, and is not allowed to have his own way at all costs.

THE Turkish newspapers not unnaturally take a malicious pleasure in rehearsing the evil deeds of other nations. "Was there not a Governor Eyre once in Jamaica," asks one of these journals, "celebrated for his hangings? And in Russian Poland was there not one Mouravieff, surnamed the Hangman?" The *Osmanli*, not content with contemporary criminals, has extended its researches to the Wars of the Roses and the Reformation. "Historians say," it tells its readers, "that the atrocities committed in the wars of York and Lancaster were worthy of the most savage tribes in Africa; it can hardly be believed that they took place in free England." Crookbacked Richard is not forgotten; but Mr. Froude will be grieved to hear that his Tudor hero furnishes the *Osmanli* with the most forcible illustration of the depravity of the English. It describes how the love of a king for a damsel sufficed to change the State religion of Great Britain; it dwells upon the evil fate of his many wives, and it sums up its account of his reign as follows:—"The number of the victims of Henry VIII. reached the enormous number of 72,000 souls. As for the wealth confiscated, that was incalculable. Henry VIII. falsified the currency to increase to the utmost the riches by which he was able to indulge his favourite vices. At last he repudiated his debts and became bankrupt." This interesting and amusing compilation of "facts from English history" is brought to a close by quoting the saying of Walpole, that every member of Parliament had his price. Thus are the sins of former generations invoked to condone the misdeeds of to-day.

"A SORT of out-house, easily accessible to persons in the street," does not seem the most likely place in the world in which to discover a valuable treasure-trove of engraved amber, and other costly pieces of carved ivory [illegible] it was in such an unpromising [illegible] and curious objects; yet that find was lately made in [illegible] mising locality that a [illegible] the vicinity of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. It appears that it has been known, from an ancient catalogue, that many interesting objects which figured in the collection of the founder of the museum more than two hundred years ago were nowhere to be found, although diligent search has been made for them. Now some of them have turned up in a shed exposed to the depredations of any feloniously-minded persons existing in the academic city, and it may be supposed that the work of discovery once [illegible] will not rest [illegible] anciently in the possession [illegible] other curiosities [illegible] the merchant who founded [illegible] worthy Lamb[illegible] been unearthed. Among [illegible] have [illegible] brought to light is a splendid [illegible] shape, made of silver in[illegible] antique [illegible] stick, supposed to have [illegible] the greatest Chaldean monarchs, [illegible]; but perhaps the most [illegible] is a hawking-glove, once [illegible] Henry VIII., which has [illegible] mouldering under a heap [illegible] corner of an Oxford shed.

THE Government of Germany is daily becoming more oppressive. Freedom of the press has never existed either in the Empire or its component States, but freedom of thought and of the expression of thought in books has always been the boast of Germans. The Berlin police have now warned the booksellers that they are instructed to seize all copies of a poem forty years old, because it contained an onslaught on the Prussian Kings. This was no less a work than Heine's "Schloss Legende," which is to be suppressed, even when the seizure of the volume spoils an entire edition of his works. This is as if the English police seized every copy of "Junius," or of a collection of Jacobite songs, and is the longest step backwards yet taken even by Prince Bismarck. There is, says the *Spectator*, something about such an act indescribably insulting to such a people as he governs, and which he will not trust even with literature a generation old. The persecution is so wretchedly incomplete, too. The police should seize all New Testaments, and tear out the Sermon on the Mount, because it says, "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth," which is clearly fatal to the expansion, if not to the existence, of the Germanic Empire. If the meek are to inherit, the heritage of the Hohenzollerns will be but small.

IF a "leading Berlin periodical" is to be believed Prince Bismarck's quaint, if somewhat grim, turn of humour is pleasantly illustrated by the following anecdote:—About thirty-five years ago, when the German Chancellor was only plain Otto von Bismarck, a Pomeranian squire and Inspector of Dykes, he went out one day snipe-shooting with a friend on some marshy land, into which his companion, a stout heavy man, suddenly sank up to his arm-pits. Vainly struggling to extricate himself, the gentleman shouted for help, and, seeing Herr Bismarck approach him very slowly and cautiously, apparently still looking out for the rising of some stray snipe, piteously appealed to him to "leave the confounded snipe alone and pull him out of the abominable swamp into which he had sunk so deeply that its slime was all but in his mouth!" "My dear friend," replied Bismarck with the utmost calm, "you will certainly never get out of that hole. Nobody can possibly save you. It would, however, pain me very much that you should suffer unnecessarily by slowly stifling in this vile swamp. I'll tell you what, my dear fellow; I'll save you the agony of suffocation by putting a charge of shot into your head. Thus will you die at once more swiftly and more respectably." "Are you mad?" shrieked the other, struggling desperately to free himself. "I don't want either to be drowned or shot; so help me out, in the name of three devils!" Deliberately levelling his fowling-piece at his friend's head, Herr Bismarck rejoined, in a sorrowful tone, "Keep steady for a moment; it will be soon over. Farewell, dear friend! I will faithfully tell your poor wife all about it." Stimulated to superhuman effort by the imminent peril menacing him, the unlucky sportsman contrived to wriggle out of the mud on all-fours, and, when he had recovered his feet, broke out into a storm of vehement reproach. Herr Bismarck listened to him with a sardonic smile, merely observing, "Can't you see how right I was, after all? Every man for himself!" and, turning his back on his infuriate companion, coolly walked away in search of more game.

A MR. GRANT WHITE is very much distressed at the result of some enquiries he has lately made with regard to the population of New York. He declares that within the last fifty years a very great change has come over the social condition of that city. Half a century ago the foreign element in the population was but slight, and made no marked impression upon the city. Now, however, things are greatly changed. Mr. Grant White took an ingenious means of testing the alteration in the relations between the American and the foreign inhabitants of New York. He got directories for the years 1830 and 1880, and compared the number of "Macs" and "O's" in each. In 1830 there were fourteen pages of "Macs" and "O's"; while in the directory for this year they fill eighty-one double-columned pages—sixty pages belonging to the "Macs" and twenty-one to the "O's." With regard to an element yet more foreign than Scotch or Irish, the result was no less curious. In 1830 there were not, it seems, Germans enough worth counting in the directory; while in 1880 the German "Sch" alone fills thirty-eight double-columned pages, and there is no lack of other German names. Mr. Grant White deduces from these facts that the Irish will gradually drive the Americans from political power and the Germans will drive them from business, so that between the Teutons and the Celts the Americans will be in a bad way.

THE *Pioneer*, in reviewing some vernacular publications, says:—A specimen of the trash which floods the Library of the Bengal Secretariat at the rate of upwards of 1,000 volumes a year is the *Achâbhuâr Bombâchak*, a recently published pamphlet, the title of which rendered into English is said to be "The hodge-podge prepared by a So-and-So fellow"—whatever that may mean. This valuable contribution to Bengali literature describes the experiences of a young man from Eastern Bengal, who placed his wife in charge of a friend in order to test her virtue. The wife eloped with the friend, thereby proving, in the opinion of the author, that Western ideas of female liberty, which some rash young natives are trying to introduce, are shallow and mischievous. It does not appear that the incident suggested to the author any inferences as to the value of Bengali friendship. *Ki Majár Tramyoe* (*Anglice*, "What a funny thing is the tramway!") is an equally instructive *brochure*, published at the modest figure of three pice, setting forth the advantages of the Calcutta Tramway to all but bad women and drivers of hackney carriages. The somewhat obscure relation between cause and effect in the case of the former is explained as being the loss of opportunity for enticing young Babus to pleasure drives through the streets of Calcutta. Had these two works been published earlier, they would no doubt have formed the subject of a couple of additional stanzas in the *Gadhâbali*, a contemporaneous effusion, giving in 108 stanzas as many definitions of the human [illegible] the newspaper editor who writes with class bias, the man who envies the prosperity of others, the man who eats all kind of food and yet calls himself pure, the man who vaunts his good deeds, the man who is niggardly in his own family and charitable to strangers:" these and 102 others—including, it may be hoped, "the writers of silly books"—are, according to the talented author of this work, all donkeys.

SAYS the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—It is desirable for many reasons that the land question in England, which is waiting its turn, should be kept as much apart as possible from the land question in Ireland. What is desirable, however, is not always at command. Some ominous remarks for English landlords were made at the meeting of the Central Chamber of Agriculture. A farmer from Sussex spoke as follows:—

> The Alliance might well take a lesson in organisation from the Land League in Ireland, and it could emulate such organisation without copying acts which were to be condemned. The questions which affected the Irish tenant-farmers more or less affected those in England. In England they wanted fair rents, they wanted something like fixity of tenure, they wanted free sale of their interest in their holdings, and they wanted the abolition of unfair tithes. They wanted some reasonable powers of purchasing their holdings when they had lived upon them for some considerable length of time. It was desirable in the interest of the public that there should be some compulsory power of purchasing land for reclamation and cultivation, and that we should recreate the yeoman class, which in years past was the backbone and the strength of England.

This sort of talk from Sussex has a significance which can hardly be mistaken.

NOT only have the negotiations for bringing about an armistice between Chili and Peru fallen through, but there seems some danger of the area of disturbance being widened. The point upon which the negotiations were broken off was the same that has proved a stumbling-block before. The Chilian Government demanded the absolute cession of the province of Tarapaca, in which is situated the port of Iquique, as a preliminary condition of peace. The plenipotentiaries of Peru and Bolivia, though not unwilling to allow the occupation of the province by Chili as a guarantee for the payment of a war indemnity, declined to recognize the possibility of its cession. The conference thereupon terminated, and the conflict must, it would seem, be prolonged. Meanwhile the supporters of the existing Government of the Argentine Republic are urging that the present would be a favourable time for settling their differences with Chili. The only argument against such a course lies in the fact that Brazil would probably have something to say in the quarrel, and that that something would be in favour of Chili. The situation thus becomes three-cornered.

THE *British Medical Journal* complains very justly of the insulting sketch of an hospital surgeon which appears in one of the poems of Mr. Tennyson, put in the mouth of a pious nurse, who is fully as much shocked by the doctor's scepticism—he is "fresh from the surgery schools of France"—as by his "harsh red hair, big voice, big chest, big merciless hands." Surgeons addicted to the practice of vivisection will recognise the accuracy of the portrait:—

> He look'd so coarse and so red,
> I could think he was one of those who could break their jests on the dead
> And mangle the living dog that had lov'd him and fawned at his knee.
> Drench'd with the hellish corali—that ever such things should be!

"Can prayer set a broken bone?" asks this dreadful person; and the question starts the nurse—or Mr. Tennyson—on several pages of mediocre verse. Any doctor who feels himself insulted by the picture of his own profession may feel himself sufficiently avenged by the publication of a poem that is as little like Mr. Tennyson at his best as his coarse red vivisector is like a doctor at his best.

THE C. D. ACT SCANDAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Though scarcely four months in operation, the C. D. Act has raised such a deadly effluvium around itself as to nauseate even the unfortunate individuals who claim to be its friends. It is well for the vile Act, for its admirers, and for those who work it that the ninety women who have been forcibly detained in the lock-hospital and medically, as well as socially, maltreated, are not Europeans. What a hornets' nest Government would have raised to be sure! Fancy, Sir, the filing of ninety complaints, the issue of four times ninety summonses, the trial of ninety cases by the magistrates! The scandal which all this would have created can only be contemplated with horror. The victims in the present instance are not, however, likely to prove obstreperous. It may be said that the Act is good; the men who have been selected to work the Act have failed in their duty. This was said before, when the Act was in operation, and Government pledged itself that failure would not occur again. But it has occurred, and occurred more scandalously than ever; and I venture to predict it will go on failing to the end of the chapter. It will continue to fail in this city, because here we have all the elements which will provoke failure. It has failed on this the second attempt to introduce it, not only at the hospital and the examination depôts, but it has failed in detecting several thousands of those who should be registered; and hence this second scheme is not only abortive but ludicrous. Can Government continue to work an Act that is utterly disliked by the respectable portion of the public and the respectable portion of the police, and discredited by our municipal representatives? I think not; for no sooner is its machinery put into operation than miserable failure ensues. Things that ought not to occur do occur, and must occur. Thus we have seen a lock-hospital intended and a mock hospital established, severe disease sought for and imaginary disease found. And, [illegible] upon to pay for remedies to be used for patients who are not suffering from disease. If Government can stand all this ridicule, we may admire the serenity of their stoicism, and claim for them that they can stand anything.

AMEN.

EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A short time ago I saw a letter signed N. J. R., criticising the Matriculation paper. This called forth what, I suppose, was considered a withering reply by "Ante-pedant," who told N. J. R. he should say nothing about examinations (or fees), but retire into private life. Not daunted by such withering rejoinders, I think public examinations which affect the interests of hundreds of students ought to be publicly criticised. If a return was called for of the fees paid to each examiner during the last six years, I believe it would be found that some men had profited largely. One consequence of the present greed for papers is, that the publication of results is delayed sometimes, which was not the case formerly, when their distribution was more equal. (It is curious that one question asked is to explain "low views of sneaking interest!") Also for professors to test their own work must be as unsatisfactory to themselves as to the public.

Now as to the papers. There is no doubt that the Euclid required in two hours was too much; the paraphrase was as difficult as what B. A. men get after reading the books; the question as to "father and paternal" is absurd, and no test of general knowledge; in the previous examination the logic paper is complained of; the derivation of words like "uncouth," "lea," &c., is no improvement on words derived from Latin and Greek, which, as Dr. Trench shows, contain much history.

It is curious that the number of candidates who are sent up for the B. A. examination, and fail, is not published, while that for Matriculation is. Many boys, who, as daily experience shows, ought to pass fail; and others who are inferior pass. On this account masters send both tares and wheat, expecting more tares to pass. This year several of my best boys are plucked. The system of marking adopted seems a curious one.

HEADMASTER.

P. S.—The total of marks in the English paper is 140. I thought 150 was the right number. If so, boys have lost the chance of ten marks.

POST-CARDS FOR NATIVES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit me through the medium of your journal to draw the attention of the Post Master General to an insignificant fact in itself, but one which causes a deal of annoyance and some expense to the *profanum vulgus* of this country?

Post-cards are a most valuable institution, and are largely used by the *oi polloi*, who are unable to read English; and yet the admonition, "The address only to be written on this side," is written in that tongue. Anyone who is in the habit of receiving vernacular letters knows that the approved form of address is as follows:—

Post paid.
To Rama bin Babaji Patyl,
Station, Kolliapur,
Despatched 24th Dec., 1880,
from Ramdurg.
from Subbana bin Rama Patyl.

No partially-educated native will think of writing less. The consequence is, he unknowingly infringes the postal regulations, and the unfortunate "Rama" is, much to his astonishment, mulct in the matter of double postage. Were the "heathen Marathee" as knowing as he is usually credited with being, he would read his post-card, and return it, declining to pay; but at present education has not arrived at such a pitch of perfection. In the meanwhile many innocent addressees are daily fined, their only fault being that their correspondents cannot read English.

Kolliapur, Dec. 24. W. B. O.

NOTES FROM SEALKOTE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SEALKOTE, DEC. 21.

A gloom has been thrown over the station by the death of Quarter-master Tomlinson, of the Carabineers. In a moment of temporary insanity he committed suicide by stabbing himself to the heart one morning. The deceased officer had [illegible] at Peshawar, been suffering [illegible] affecting his brain, is supposed to have induced the commission of the rash deed. Quarter-Master Tomlinson rose from the ranks, and was much beloved by the men and officers of his corps. He leaves a widow and three children behind.

The Carabiners were in Afghanistan, where they did good service, and replaced the 9th Lancers from Umballa. The 100th Regiment proceeded to the same station the other day, leaving two companies here under the command of Captain Collum. They will leave as soon as the 18th Royal Irish arrive.

It is growing very cold up here, and roaring fires are kept up day and night. We have had one or two heavy showers, which have rendered the cold more intense. The mornings and evenings are foggy, and catarrhs and coughs are prevalent. There has been a heavy fall of snow in Kashmir, and the Pir Panjal range, which is visible from this place, is capped with it. It has also been snowing at Mussoorie and Simla.

The latest news from Gilgit is that the revolt of the Yassins has been completely crushed. Phalwan Khan has bolted, and Major Biddulph is safe and unmolested. The death of the Queen Consort at Jummoo on the 3rd is very much regretted. The Court has gone into mourning. The *on dit* is that Mr. Henvey does not proceed to Kashmir next year, and that some other officer will replace him.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, H. E. the Governor's, Esplanade Bandstand, this evening.

Band, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, Apollo Bunder, this evening.

Divine Service, on board ship Peerless, 7-30 p.m.

Temple Bar, Concert, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 28th inst:—Euphrates (s), from Kurrachee; Arrow (s), Mandvie; Valkyrien, Sunderland. Yesterday—Kishon, from Mauritius; Thessaly (s), Cardiff; Czar (s), Leith; Assyria (s), Liverpool; Chilka (s), Rangoon; Vorwaerts (s), Hongkong.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following is the programme of music to be played at the Esplanade bandstand by H. E. the Governor's band this evening:—

Quadrille	Lieder	Siewert.
Overture	Titus	Mozart.
Polka Mazurka	Teresina	Faust.
Selection	Fatinitza	Suppé.
Valse	Chantilly	Waldteufel.
Galop	Tramway	Burgmein.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bunder this evening:—

March	Radetzki	Swobade.
Overture	Bauer und Dichter	Suppé.
Selection	Linda di Chamouni	Donizetti.
Walzer	An Der Schonen Blauen Donau	Strauss.
Quadrille	Fest	Faust,
Galop	Nur Schnell	Roth.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

[illegible] Kalbadavie fair will take place to-morrow (Friday).

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.—Pandoo Ittoo, the tindal of a boat, was yesterday fined Rs. 20 by Mr. C. P. Cooper for carrying a greater number of passengers than his boat is licensed to carry.

ALLEGED THEFT.—A Mr. Ruben, residing at the B. B. and C. I. Railway buildings at Parel, reported to the police on Tuesday last the theft from his premises of a pocket-handkerchief, with a pair of gold earrings set with diamonds, valued at Rs. 500, tied up in one corner of it. Enquiries are being made.

REMAINS FOR KERBELLA.—The embalmed corpse of a woman named Bibee was brought down from Hyderabad on Tuesday last for transmission to Kerbella, and is for the present deposited at No. 8 graveyard, Sonapore.—Another body for the same destination was brought from the Fort, North, and deposited in the same place.

CHEATING.—Din Mahomed Boorekhan was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of cheating Abdool Ajeej in respect of a brass ring, which the prisoner misrepresented to be of genuine gold, thereby obtaining Rs. 5 from the complainant. The accused being an old offender, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

FOUND DEAD.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Boree Bunder railway station on view of the body of a low-caste Hindoo (name unknown), who was found dead in a fourth-class railway carriage of the train which arrived at that station from Callian on Tuesday afternoon last. The verdict was that "the deceased was found dead in a fourth-class railway carriage, but under what circumstances he died there is no evidence to say."

STRAGGLERS FROM H. M.'s EURYALUS.—Constable Brennan on Tuesday last arrested three seaman stragglers from H. M.'s flagship Euryalus, viz., Elliot, Bray, and Lawrence, and took them on board that vessel, for which he received a reward of Rs. 10 for each man. —On the same day Constable Hayter arrested two other stragglers belonging to the same vessel, viz., Philpots and Ennever, and took them on board, receiving a similar reward for each man.

MISSING.—A European named C. H. Duke, *alias* Dunsford, is reported missing since Friday last from the Waverley Hotel, where he had been staying for the last two months. He appears to have left the hotel, stating he was going to the Agra Bank to draw Rs. 1,000, when he took with him a revolver, and has not since returned. He is over six feet in height, built in proportion, about 45 years of age, wears a moustache, and, when last seen, had on a pair of white trousers, a black-cloth coat, and a coloured tie. The police are endeavouring to trace him.

THE WYNAAD GOLD-MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE first ordinary general meeting of the above company was held yesterday at the registered office, in Church Lane, to appoint directors, elect auditors, &c. Mr. C. H. B. Forbes occupied the chair.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, remarked that the documents necessary for conveying the company's property had come to hand by the last mail, and were in course of preparation, and he (the Chairman) hoped that in about a week the property would be formally conveyed. As soon as that was accomplished the company would take immediate steps to have the mines worked. Negotiations were going on in England and elsewhere for the purchase of machinery at moderate rates. The Chairman intimated that a call would be almost immediately made, after giving one month's notice, in order to provide for necessary funds. After this the following resolutions were carried:—

It was proposed by Mr. Sorabjee Kaikhoshru Patuck, and seconded by Mr. Trimbuck Ramchunder, that in conformity with the 48th article of association of the company, Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes, N. Byramjee Jeejeebhai, John Gordon, R. N. Khote, and H. R. Cormack be and are hereby elected directors of the company in place of the acting directors.

It was proposed by Mr. Pherozshaw Dadabhai, and seconded by Mr. Manockjee Nanabhai, that the remuneration of a director be and is hereby fixed at two goldmohurs for every meeting of directors attended by him, and that this rate of remuneration apply to the late acting directors as well as to the directors just elected.

It was proposed by Mr. Somnarayen, and seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Kaikhoshru Patuck, that subsequent ordinary general meetings shall be held once at least in every calendar year, reckoning from the 1st of January, 1881, and oftener whenever the directors shall pass a resolution to that effect, at such time and place in Bombay as the directors shall from time to time determine. An extraordinary general meeting may at any time be called by the board of their own accord.

It was proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. F. C. Rimington, that Messrs. N. S. Symons and Michael DeQuadros shall be auditors of the company for the ensuing year, and shall receive a remuneration of Rs. 150 each.

The meeting was then transformed into an extraordinary general meeting, when several alterations in the articles of association were unanimously agreed to.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting terminated.

PROSPECTS OF THE COTTON SEASON OF 1880-81.

From Lieut.-Colonel J. G. BELL, Offg. Commissioner, H. A. D., to the SECRETARY, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

AMRAOTI, 15th December, 1880.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Chamber of Commerce, copy of the accompanying memo., on the prospects of the cotton season of 1880-81.—I have, &c.,

C. W. STACEY, Superintendent,
for Lieut.-Col. J. G. Bell, Offg. Commr., H. A. D.

THE area under cotton cultivation for the year, as compared with the preceding year, is shown in the following table. The figures for 1879-80 are taken from the Revenue Report for that year.

	1880-81 Acres.	1879-80 Acres.
Amraoti	4,60,544	4,87,918
Akola	3,75,764	5,43,166
Ellichpur	2,32,014	2,33,083
Buldana	2,67,705	3,02,543
Wun	3,15,502	2,96,005
Basim	2,20,821	2,38,558
Total	18,72,350	21,01,273

2. The decrease of 2,28,923 acres in the year under review from the area cultivated in 1879-80 is attributed partly to a late and unfavourable sowing season, in consequence of which many cotton-fields were ploughed over and re-sown with other crops, while the sowing of others was delayed so long that it was considered safer to put down grain than cotton. It is also to some extent due to fluctuations, which must naturally be expected in the annual cultivation with one crop of so large a tract of land, and it may safely be said that there is nothing in the returns to portend a permanent falling off in the cotton cultivation of the province.

3. The following extracts are taken from district reports regarding the decrease in cultivation:—

AMRAOTI.—The tehsildars have reported that this year the cultivators have sown less cotton, because last year there was heavy rain, and they had to pay very heavily for weeding. I suppose the want of rain has had something to do with the decrease, as in many fields cotton was ploughed up and other grain sown.

AKOLA.—There has been a double sowing of cotton seed this year. The whole, or very nearly the whole, of the entire crop, which was destined to receive the first falls of rain, withered away, [illegible] holding off in a remarkable manner, and to this cause alone is to be attributed the great fluctuations in the cultivation throughout the district.

ELLICHPUR.—There is an increase in the Ellichpur and Mailghat talukas in area under cotton cultivation owing to the usual rotation between cotton and jowaree. There would have been a like increase in the Duriapur taluka also, but there was insufficient rain there at the time when cotton is sown, and as the rain held off till quite lately, much of the cotton dried up; and consequently some portion of the land shown in this return was, it is reported, cleared of the dried cotton, and kept ready for sowing jowaree or rabi, as the rainfall might suit.

BULDANA.—The decrease in the sowing in the current, as compared with the past year, is due to the failure of the rains in the early past of the season. Many fields of young cotton, especially in the Mulkapur taluka and the adjoining parts of the Chickli taluka, were at that time almost totally destroyed, and the ground was subsequently ploughed up and re-sown with other crops. There is no other cause for the decrease.

WUN.—The decrease is due to the unfavourable state of the season at sowing time, to the discouraging result of the previous two years' crops, and partly perhaps to a demand for grain to replenish exhausted stock, and to the usual rotation of crops.

BASIM.—The decrease in cultivation is to be attributed to the very precarious monsoon we have had.

4. The statement at foot shows the different varieties of cotton under cultivation in the present and preceding years.

Two thousand copies of a notification in Mahratti were distributed during the year against the growing of Khandeish cotton, directing the attention of all tehsildars, munsarims, patels, and putwaries to the orders issued on the subject from time to time, and requesting them to do all in their power to prevent the people from sowing the seed, intimating to them that steps are being taken in Bombay to exclude this cotton from the market there, and that if they grow it they will run the risk of being large losers. It is satisfactory to find that the cultivation of this description of cotton has come down from 26,998 acres to 14,402 acres this year. The increase in American cotton in the Buldana district occurs chiefly in the Mulkapur taluka, and shows that the seed of that variety is being imported from the Khandeish district, where it is grown extensively.

5. Though there is a large decrease in the cotton cultivation this year as compared with the previous year, yet the probable total production is expected to be not much less than that of the previous year. This expectation is based upon the fact that the cotton plants are healthier and have thrown out more branches this year than they did in 1879, and the rains in October are said to have decidedly benefited the cotton plants. The Deputy Commissioner, Buldana, says:—"I have personally of late seen a large part of this district, and am satisfied that, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather at the beginning of the monsoon, the outturn per acre will not be less, and possibly a little more than last year."

6. The district estimates of the average outturn of clean cotton per acre are as follows:—

Amraoti	28 seers.
Akola	25 „
Ellichpur	20 „
Buldana	20 „
Wun	22 „
[illegible]	21 „

In working out the figures for each district, the total crop amounts to [illegible] equal to a general average outturn per acre of [illegible]. It is impossible, however, to place much reliance on estimates of this kind, or to show any reason why land in the Akola district should produce only 25 seers per acre, while in Amraoti it is estimated at 28 seers, and in Ellichpur and Buldana at 20. The Deputy Commissioners, writing on the subject, state as follows:—

AMRAOTI.—I may mention, however, that the outturn shown by the tehsildars will prove incorrect, as the crops have decidedly benefited by the recent rain on 23rd and 24th October, 1880.

ELLICHPUR.—The Ellichpur and Mailghat talukas were more fortunate as to rain, and the estimated out-turn of these talukas may be expected to be realized. The extremely low estimate of the Durriapur taluka is due to failure of the crop noticed above.

WUN.—The estimated outturn, as entered in the return, was arrived at when prospects were gloomy owing to deficient rain, but since then matters have improved, and there is every reason now to expect an outturn far exceeding what has been received for several years past.

7. So far as can be judged from the appearance of the crops, it is probable that the average yield in the province will not be under 25 seers per acre, and it may not be surprising if at the end of the season it is found that the outturn is in excess of this figure. This season the crop appears to be heavier in the Amraoti, Buldana, Wun, and Basim districts. In Akola district, towards Khamgaon and Julgaon, the crop is estimated at less than half of last year, and in the Ellichpur district, towards Duriapur, the season has been peculiarly unfavourable. The total area under cotton cultivation in this taluka is 1,17,008 acres, from which not more than an average of 6 seers per acre is expected.

8. Taking, then, the average yield for the province at 25 seers per acre, the outturn of the crop of 1880-81 is estimated at 11,70,219 maunds. Last season the crop was 12,47,573 maunds, and 25,861 maunds were received from H. H. the Nizam's country.

9. There is no data from which we can obtain an accurate estimate of the quantity of cotton taken for local consumption, but assuming that the amount of cotton consumed in Berar is almost a constant quantity and does not vary much with the crop, the amount taken for local purposes may be estimated as in the previous year, at 1,19,000 maunds, leaving 10,70,000 maunds available for export from the province during the year. The amounts actually exported in the two previous years were—

1878-79	10,89,092 maunds.
1879-80	8,66,149 „

10. As regards the quantity of the cotton, it is feared that the Binnie cotton has been slightly stained by the late rains, in November. The Jurrie crop being a later one, was less exposed, and the staple is expected to be fairly good.

J. G. BELL, Lieut.-Col.,
Officiating Commissioner, H.A.D.

RETURN SHOWING THE AREA, &C., UNDER COTTON IN THE YEAR BEGINNING 1ST JULY, 1880.

		VARIETIES OF COTTON.												TOTAL.		
		Ordinary Binnie.		Ordinary Jarri.		Khandeish.		American.		Dharwar.		Hinganghat				
		Acres.	Outturn per acre.	Acres.	Outturn per acre.	Acres.	Outturn per acre.	Acres.	Outturn per acre.	Acres.	Outturn per acre.	Acres.	Outturn per acre.	Acres.	Outturn per acre.	Production. Maunds.
Amraoti	1880-81	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,60,544	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1879-80	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,87,918	[illegible]	[illegible]
Akola	1880-81	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,75,764	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1879-80	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,43,166	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ellichpur	1880-81	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,32,014	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1879-80	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,33,083	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buldana	1880-81	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,67,705	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1879-80	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,02,543	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wun	1880-81	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,15,502	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1879-80	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,96,005	[illegible]	[illegible]
Basim	1880-81	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,20,821	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1879-80	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,38,558	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	1880-81	13,37,277	22	5,08,081	23	[illegible]	25	12,587	26	[illegible]	[illegible]	118	[illegible]	18,72,350	23	[illegible]
	1879-80	[illegible]	21	6,29,345	21	26,998	25	8,581	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	21,01,273	21	12,47,573

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held this (Thursday) evening at 7-30 on board the ship Peerless. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend. A large launch, for any friends wishing to go from shore, will leave Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m. precisely.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 23rd instant.

Read Government resolution No. 6472, dated 8th December, intimating that on payment of a lump sum of ½ per cent. on any loan that may be raised by the trustees on debentures, such debentures will be exempted from any stamp duty with which they might otherwise be chargeable, whether on issue, renewal or subdivision, and that coupons issued with such debentures will also be exempted from payment of stamp duty. Resolution—To be recorded.

Submitted memo. by the Secretary, dated 17th December, regarding the incidence of the charge for removing rocks off Apollo Pier and Raleigh Patch, with minute of trustees thereon. Mr. Mathew proposed that application should be made to Government for permission to charge the cost of these works to capital as a permanent improvement of the port. Mr. Trevor proposed, as an amendment, that the cost of these works should be charged to revenue. The amendment was first put, and there voted for it. Messrs. Jairajbhoy, Sorabjee, Vurjeevandas, Hon'ble Mr. Sassoon, Messers. Grant, Trevor and Jacomb. Against it: Messrs. Mathew, Douglas, Hon'ble Mr. Graham, Mr. Kittredge and Major Merewether. The amendment was therefore carried.

Read letter from the Resident Engineer, dated 21st December, stating that the Apollo Bunded Warehouse shows signs of settlement in the south arches. He states that the third storey of the wall carried by these arches was taken down and replaced by corrugated iron sheets ten years ago, the arches having then shown signs of weakness. He now advises that the remainder of the wall be removed and replaced by the same covering, it being dangerous to leave the wall as it is. Estimated cost Rs. 425. Read memo. by the Chairman, recommending that the work be at once carried out. Resolution.—Sanctioned as a charge against revenue.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 20th December, returning the counterpart leases granted to Nan'ee Bhugwan, Jusraj Mooljee, Heerachund Narayanjee, Jugjiwan Bhugwan, and Govindjee Moojee, of 241 6-9 square yards each. He states that the persons named refuse to execute the leases, and he therefore recommends that their deposit money be forfeited. Resolution.—The deposit should be forfeited.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 21st December, submitting tenders received for the right to remove sand from Butcher's Island from 1st January to 31st December 1881; from west side of [illegible] from Alibaug, 1st April, 1881, to 31st March, 1882; and recommending that the highest, viz., that of Messrs. Ramjee Ballajee and Sheriffbhoy Gangjee of Rs. 1,700, be accepted. Resolution.—The tender of Messrs. Ramjee Ballajee and Sheriffbhoy Gangjee should be accepted.

MADRAS.

MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.—The Madras Railway Company have declined to work the line between the Bangalore and Petta stations unless the rifle butts are removed elsewhere. Recently a workman was nearly hit by a bullet which struck the ground a few feet from the spot where he was at work. The Commissioner is making arrangements with the military authorities to remove the shooting range.—*Mail.*

AN EXCELLENT ORGANISATION.—The 4th Regiment of Madras Infantry, now stationed at Bangalore, affords a conspicuous instance of the excellence of our present regimental organisation. The is now only one European officer present with the regiment, who was with it when the corps returned from Afghanistan two months ago; all the other officers are strangers to the regiment, and have only been posted to it since its return from foreign service.

THE GOVERNOR'S STAFF.—Captain English, 14th Hussars, A. D. C. to the Governor, will resign his appointment on Mr. Adam's Staff next month upon the arrival in Madras of Viscount Dalrymple, Royal Horse Guards, who will be appointed in his stead. Captain Gordon, Military Secretary to His Excellency, will at the same time resign his appointment to Captain Curzon Wyllie, B. S. C. The Governor has not yet appointed a medical officer to serve on his Staff.

TAX ON SALARIES.—This is a tax intended to be levied by the Municipality on the salaries of military officers who pay no professional tax. In this form it obviates the objection taken by the Commander-in-Chief and others to the issue of a Municipal licence for the exercise of their profession. It was not levied in 1880, but in the present financial straits of the Municipality it is felt that no source of income should be omitted. The estimated amount is Rs. 5,000.—*Times.*

CULTIVATION OF COTTON.—The districts in this Presidency in which cotton is extensively grown are Tinnevelly, Bellary, Coimbatore, Kistna, Kurnool, Madura, Cudapah, and Trinchinopoly. The season during Fusli 1289 was, on the whole, favourable, although the crop in some of the taluks in Bellary and Kurnool was affected by blight and suffered from want of sufficient and timely rains; while in the Kistna District it sustained damage from storms. In the district of Coimbatore the crop suffered much from want of sufficient rain. In Madura the season was favourable at the time of cultivation, but subsequently the rains were partial and scanty. The total quantity of cotton exported by sea from the Presidency during the year was 509,889 cwts against 464,856 cwts in the previous year.—*Times.*

CEYLON.

THE NEW YEAR will be marked by an extension of our local banking institutions in the establishment in Colombo of a bra[illegible] of the National Bank of India and the expans[illegible] of the Chartered Bank of India into a distinct [illegible] establishment [illegible]. Premises for this purpose have been taken, recently in the occupation of Messrs. Skrine, Fort and Co., and adjoining the office of this journal. The National Bank of India will be represented in Colombo by Mr. Thompson, who has already selected his local staff.—*Times.*

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

"THE present state of Ireland," we are told, "is so monstrous, so disgraceful, and so anarchical, that it has become absolutely idle to canvass new statutes until the old laws are enforced. At this hour the one paramount question absorbing the minds of Ministers ought to be the restoration of order and obedience in Ireland. The aspect of things there would shock and scandalise the most Radical member of the Government, if we had not glided into a strange, lethargic sufferance of such enormities. Day after day the responsible rulers of the kingdom have allowed the control of affairs to slip out of their grasp, until nothing in Bulgaria, nothing in Armenia, nothing outside barbarism is comparable with the shameful abdication of authority, the infamous licence of lawlessness which our columns daily record." If all this were an exact account of things, that would be all the stronger reason why writers in so widely read a journal as the *Daily Telegraph* should curb their native exuberance, and set an example of gravity and self-control. The more serious the crisis—and we, at least, have never denied how serious it has been and is—the greater the responsibility of those who affect public opinion in England, and the more urgent the necessity for measured statements and coherent propositions. A journalist who tells us that "nothing in Bulgaria, nothing in Armenia, nothing outside barbarism is comparable with the infamous licence of lawlessness" in Ireland, has lost his head, and is doing his best to make other people lose their heads.

Let us look for a moment at the talk about Ireland being worse than Bulgaria and Armenia. The winter assizes for the province of Munster were opened on Tuesday, and Mr. Justice Fitzerald charged the grand jury in a careful speech, which will deservedly attract much attention. If anybody begins to read that charge with the idea that Ireland has been a paradise, and measures the state of things described in it by the standard of an earthly paradise, then he will naturally come to the end of it with a very black impression of what is going on in Ireland. Nor can anybody pretend that the impression ought to be otherwise than dark and distressing. We are all of one mind as to that. But that is no reason why we should lose our heads, as people who talk about Bulgaria and Armenia have lost theirs. Well, what does Mr. Justice Fitzgerald say? He tells the grand jury that in Clare, Limerick, Kerry, and the two ridings of Cork—representing somewhat more than one-fourth of the whole country—in the period of four months since last assizes, excluding ordinary crimes, the following offences were reported:—Murders, 2; threatening letters, 287; arson, 69; maiming cattle, 33; taking forcible possession, 22; shooting into houses and malicious injury to property, 18. The total of the offences imputed to agrarian origin is 431. It may possibly be contended that a large number of these [illegible] down to agrarianism than a careful scrutiny might justify. Let us, however, admit that the estimate is good. Of these outrages no less than 66 per cent. consists of threatening letters. Threatening letters are detestable enough, but they are hardly to classed with actual murders or with out[illegible] after the Bulgarian and Armenian fashion. This leaves [illegible] offences with more serious results. But again, in the case of some of the more violent offences the perpetrators have been arrested and duly await their trial. To measure the real weight and significance of these figures, let us remember that in the year 1847, when a Coercion Bill was brought in for the six months ending in October there were—homicides 96; attempts on life by firing, 126; firing into dwellings, 116; and roberies of arms, 530. Again, in 1870 the agrarian offences were 1,329. Last year they were 977. It is not against these figures that we have to set those of Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, which only cover a period of four months, and the space of four counties. But then, as the judge himself told the grand jury, these four months include the most disturbed period, and these four counties the most disturbed districts. The tale is still bad enough when we have made all allowances, and it warrants the utmost solicitude and concern. It does not warrant the red-handed panic of some newspapers.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Dec. 10.

A NEW P. & O. STEAMER.

ON December 4 the large and splendid new steamship Brindisi, built for the Peninsular and Oriental Company, left the South Dock, Sunderland, on her trial trip. The Brindisi mail steamer—for such it is to be—was launched from the yard of Messrs. Doxford and Sons, Pallion, about three months ago, and has since been engined by the same firm and fitted out. The Brindisi is one of the finest vessels ever constructed on the banks of the Wear, and the pressure of visitors has been so great during the past few weeks that the builders found it expedient to refuse admission to many simply because the work of completion was being retarded. The Peninsular and Oriental Company have now had three steamers built, engined, and fitted out in Sunderland, the two former by Mr. James Laing; and this last addition to their fleet will compare favourably with the other vessels which have brought to the Peninsular and Oriental service such an enviable reputation for elegance of design, swiftness of purpose, and perfection of appointments. The Brindisi in length is 360ft., her breadth 36 ft., her depth of hold 32 ft., and her net tonnage (registered) 2,261. She has three decks—the upper or spar deck, the main deck, and the lower deck. The spar deck is of wood and iron, and upon it are a forecastle, two deckhouses, and other erections. The forecastle is a comfortable wooden house fitted up for a large number of the firemen, coal trimmers, and seamen, all of whom are lascars, and, in addition, there is a cook-house for the crew. The midship house is large and commodious, and consists of accommodation for officers, post-office, passengers' smoke-room, butcher's and baker's shop, lamp rooms, and galley. Marble-topped tables occupy the centre of the room, and on either side handsome hair-seated spring lounges are placed, and, to make it comfortable, special attention has been given to lighting and ventilation. The main saloon is 36 feet wide and 18 feet long, and admirably furnished, and the fore and aft saloon, which is 80 feet long, is entirely fitted up with wood. A mahogany table nearly runs the whole length of it, and revolving chairs for passengers are arranged alongside of it, and on either side are the first-class passengers' sleeping apartments. There are lobbies leading to the doors of the first-class berths. Each of the berths contain three beds, and everything is rendered convenient for passengers. In connection with the saloon there is a ladies' cabin, with baths, waiting-room, &c., and on the other side of the ship there is similar convenience for gentlemen. In the aft of the spar deck is situate a house 48 feet long by 18 feet wide, in which an ornate music saloon is elegantly fitted up in maple and walnut. The vessel has accommodation for about 100 first-class passengers, and the square windows in each berth, which are a noticeable feature, materially assist the purposes of ventilation. The engines are on the most approved principle, of 600 horse power, and there are seven boilers, each having three furnaces, as well as a donkey boiler. The masts are of iron; they are three in number, the vessel being rigged as a three-masted schooner. The vessel will be in charge of Commander Lee, one of the oldest and most experienced commanders of the P. and O. Company. The vessel proceeds to London immediately to take on board a general cargo, passengers, and mails for India.

THE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

IN the Exchequer division before Mr. Baron Pollock and Mr. Justice Stephen, the case of "The Attorney-General v. the Edison Telephone Company" was continued. [illegible] asking [illegible] to declare that the defendants, by the use of the telephone, had infringed the privileges conferred on the Postmaster-general by the Telegraph act of 1869, and praying that the defendants might be restrained from continuing such infringement. The defendants denied that the telephone was a telegraph within the meaning of the act; and, in the alternative, contended that if it was a telegraph, it was included within the list of exceptions in the act.

Mr. Webster in his address on behalf of the defendants, urged that colloquial conversation between A and B in their respective houses had never been in contemplation of either of the Acts of 1863 or 1869. Prior to what he might call the abortive efforts of Reiss, the human voice had never been transmitted; in the Morse sounder no sound was in reality called into existence or transmitted from one person to another. The learned counsel then entered into an elaborate explanation of what "hearing" and "sound" were; but he said the broad question of a monopoly was not to be determined by such delicate and subtle questions of science. The Crown asserted that Mr. Edison's invention was only an improvement in the use of known agencies and that nothing new had been created; but if this were being tried as a patent case he had no hesitation in saying that no judge and no court would entertain the notion that this was only a kind of telegraph within the grant of a patent. If a loud-speaking telephone were erected in the Port Office the speech of the learned Attorney General might be listened to. But would that be transmitting a message? It might be bottled up by the phonograah and be produced for the delight of future generations. Would that be infringing the monopoly? Would the Crown admit that a musical entertainment or concert given in Manchester might be listened to by people in London by the telephone without infringing their privilege? He did not think they would. But was that a telegraphic message within the Acts? The monopoly of the Crown is not for any special instrument, but for the user of it. Sound was transmitted by the telephone practically in the same way as it was by a speaking tube, it had merely extended the powers of hearing the human speech. He hoped their lordships would not be influenced by the assertion that the defendants adopted a particular user of their invention in order to evade the monopoly of the Crown. Referring to the wording of the Acts, Mr. Webster said that a "message or communication" meant something put down and carried about by a third or other persons, not necessarily written down either by the sender or his agent. What the subscribers paid for here was merely for access to a tube. The direct communication between A and B was not within the scope of either the Post Office or the Telegraph Acts. If a voice be rendered audible at the Central Exchange that is not a telegraphic message. He maintained that by the Act of 1868 direct communication between two persons was left untouched where it was, but the companies were forbidden to send messages for third persons for hire. The Legislature wished to protect the sending of public messages, not to interfere with private persons using telegraph wires for their own business purposes. Private messages might be sent by a stranger along the telegraphic wires of a friend who owned them, by his kiddness, if no charge was made for them: just as a letter might be sent by the hand of a friend from one person to another without infringing the Post Office monopoly.

After some discussion Mr. Benjamin read [illegible] before the Royal Institution, and published in February, 1878, with the object of showing that Mr. Preece had used the popular language in use at the time, and had spoken of the telephone as an instrument for the transmission of speech or sound to a distance, and the reproduction of human speech at a distance.

The Attorney-General then replied on the whole case on the part of the Crown. He said, though some things had been said in the course of the argument which he had rather had not been said, he would endeavour not to reply in the same controversial spirit. But to those who read or who heard the observations of his learned friends an incorrect impression might have been conveyed as to the course adopted by the Postmaster-General. It was said this action was an attempt to interfere with the free use of human speech and to prevent one man speaking to another. It all turned on whether this was direct speech or not. Of course, if it was, then every one was free to speak by it. It was stated also that there was an apparent attempt, while, praising the ingenuity of the invention and its details, to reduce the value of the patent to nothing. Nothing, however, was further from the intention of him or his learned friends than this. He was bound to analyse the invention thoroughly to show that it was one of a like kind with the electric telegraph. The defendants said this statute must be construed, because it relates to a monopoly, with the utmost strictness; but no more rigorous rule of construction applied to these Acts than to any others. The state, as trustees of the public, is bound to see that the public is supplied with a constant and sufficient telegraphic service. When the contrary view was presented to the late Lord Chief Justice Cockburn by counsel at the Bar, under the old Post Office Act, he said, "No; the Act was passed for the protection of the revenue and the public, and for the benefit of the public." As to transmitting telegrams, the defendants asserted a third person must intervene, and they said a "message" is a corporeal substance, probably written on paper. He maintained paper is only used in this way for accuracy and for purposes of record. A message is an incorporeal thing; it is not the paper or the ink that is sent, but the matter. His propositions were two—one of law, another of fact. The defendants' reading of the statute is wrong, and they cannot, even on their own construction, claim exemption, because the company are doing more than their counsel say can be done even under the narrow interpretation they put on section 4. The whole privilege of the telegraphs is attacked by the line of defence adopted. According to the defendant's contention, if 1000 peopl were to subscribe 1l. each or 1s. each to erect a telegraph, they would be the owners of that wire. The Government cannot permit such inroads on the telegraph revenue; any deficit caused thereby must not be met by increased taxation on the telegraphs themselves. The argument was not a brave one. They had not ventured to grapple with the difficulty presented to them. The whole of the instrument does not belong to the transmitter, though part of the wire may be his. It is not so now, and never has been so. First the receiving instrument is the company's. It is their official who is told, "Put me in communication with A. B." If one link is destroyed the whole chain breaks. Then there is the "switch-board;" neither sender nor receiver has any property in that, to say nothing of the trunk wire, which puts A's wire *en rapport* with B's, it is true, through a small portion belonging to each. What the subscribers do is to obtain a contract to send their messages through this trunk wire. Mr. Benjamin asks who is here the offender, and says perhaps it is the sender, but surely not the company? Why the company, so to speak, open the gates of the railway, they supply the locomotive engine and the locomotive power, they work the points [illegible] keep the line clear. If this were not [illegible]mitting, which it clearly is, then an offence is committed under section 6 under "any company, corporation, or person who transmits, aids, or is concerned in transmitting." He accepted M. Jarman's definition of telegraphy, though, by the way, it only describes two modes—one of them the Morse sounder, but he adds that it is impossible to find its definite formula. Mr. Webster's argument was extraordinary and ambiguous; he admitted that somehow or other, no one precisely knew how, the voice got to the other end of the machine. But it is known that vibrations of air are produced at the extreme end similar to those transmitted from the near, the same voice is in no sense carried along the wire. There is a great deal that is mysterious about electricity which is as yet unsolved. But sound is only vibrations, more or less rapid, of the air may be produced by the explosion of a cannon as well as by the human or other voice. The action of electricity in the undulations, increment, and decrement with its intermissions and variations, was known before this telephone was invented. The voice is only the agent setting it in motion, producing vibrations at one end identical with those committed to it at the other; not a particle of the voice itself is actually transmitted. Prior to Edison, the telegraph had not reached articulate certainty, but the vibrations of the human voice had been reproduced on Reiss's telephone in 1860, whereby "God save the Queen" and the 100th Psalm were clearly heard. Articulate speech in its reproduction was reached solely by greater mechanical nicety. As to the question of a concert trasmitted by the telephone from Manchester to London, it is uncertain if it would be within the Acts. It is doubtful if it would be intelligence or a message communicated. Mr. Webster cleverly avoided the analogy of Mr. Cowper's writing telegraph, were the hand is the initial mover; no one doubts that is a telegraph. Would he say there that the writing itself or the ink was conveyed by the wire! Then how the voice by the telephone! The Attorney-General proceeded to apologise for trespassing so much on time of the court; but he felt it was necessary, having regard to the magnitude of the interests involved, to do his duty to the very utmost; and, in conclusion, he hoped the interests of the public would be protected, and that this telephone would be declared to be an infringement of the rigpts of the Crown. The learned counsel resumed his seat, having addressed the Court for close on three hours.

At the conclusion of the address, Mr. Baron Pollock intimated that the Court would reserve its judgment, which would be given with as little delay as possible.

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OWING to the great depression in Scotland and England caused by the failure of the Glasgow Bank several well-known firms being bankrupt, Messrs. BUCHANAN, PEARSON & Co. have received instructions from the assignees to dispose of, by private sale, a large portion of the STOCK belonging to the late firms, consisting of:—

WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD AND NARROW CLOTHS,
SCOTCH TWEEDS AND CHEVIOTS, FRENCH CLOTHS, CASHMERES, &c.,
ENGLISH PRINTS, CALICOES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SLIPPERS,

To which the Subscribers would respectfully call the attention of the public at the following LOW PRICES, *Viz*:—

570	Bales of English Prints,	which will be offered at	4 Annas per yard.
990	Bales of English Calicoes (Horrock's)	„ „	4 „ „
200	Bales French Muslin	„ „	6 „ „
200	Trunks Best Boots (Dawson's)	„ „	8 Rupees per pair.
300	Trunks Shoes	„ „	2 „ „
20,000	Yards New Oatmeal cloth	„ „	6 Annas per yard.
1,200	Dozen Towels	„ „	2 Rupees per doz.
1,400	Dozen Pocket Handkerchiefs	„ „	2 „ a dozen.

N.B.—The Subscribers would also call attention to the large lot of FRENCH and PAISLY SHAWLS of the latest Patterns and finest Qualities, which will be offered at a great sacrifice; also a large lot of FRENCH and ITALIAN SILKS and SATINS; IRISH POPLIN DRESSES, manufactured by the celebrated PIM BROTHERS, of Dublin.

20,000 remants of English Broad Cloths and Tweeds, in different Shades and Patterns, which will be sold RETAIL, in lots, to suit private families at considerably

BELOW MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

N. B.—MESSRS. B. P. & Co. have engaged the services of several salesmen, who will offer for inspection and sell portions of the above goods, and from the low prices at which they will be offered, they feel confident of a speedy clearance. One price charged, from which NO abatement will be made.

No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, NEXT TO CATHEDRAL.
9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

BUCHANAN, PEARSON & CO.,
AGENTS.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CO.,

MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

JUST RECEIVED
TAM O'SHANTEE HATS.
GRANDMOTHER'S BONNETS.
JERSEYS IN ALL COLOURS.
READYMADE COSTUMES.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
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WATCHMAKERS.

Manufactory Locle. Established 1813. Established in Bombay, 1866. Established in Calcutta, 1879. Largest stock of Watches in India. Selection unequaled.

JEWELLERS.

A beautiful assortments of Ladies' and Gent's Rings with Precious Stones always on hand. Lockets, plain and jewelled, Charms, Albert Chains, Victoria Chains, Necklets, Pencils &c., &c., a fine assortment.

OPTICIANS.

Agents Eureka Spectacles and Eye Glasses, celebrated for their excellent qualities. Opera Glasses from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100; Field Glasses, Marine Glasses, &c.

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All work executed on the premises by a thoroughly competent workman. Initials, Monograms, and Coats-of-Arms neatly and tastefully engraved on Stone and Metal.

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Chains made to order in most of our patterns in Indian Gold. Catalogues sent post free' We guarantee the Chains made by us to be equal to the best London workmanship.

TRADE MARK.—SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE.

DISCOVERED AND SO NAMED, A. D. 1862, BY R. D. LALOR, M. D.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is a Pure Solution of PHOSPHORUS, in combination with the Vegetable Alkoloids Quiniæ, Cypripedin, Xanthoxylin, &c., prepared by a Chemical process known only to DR. LALOR, producing a remarkably Elegant and Pleasant Tasted Preparation, equal to the best Wines, perfectly free from Strychnia and all other Dangerously Active Drugs; superseding the numerous objectionable forms of Phosphorus Pills, Pilules, Oils, and other Nauseous Mixtures with which the Market has been flooded since the Phosphoric Treatment of Disease was first made public by Dr. R. D. Lalor, in 1862.

This Phosphodyne [illegible] China, and the Colonies it will prove invaluable as a Reliable Liver Tonic and a Vitalising [illegible] Members of the Medical profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the body; by its supplying all the essential constituents of the BLOOD, BRAIN, and NERVE SUBSTANCE; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the System to the highest degree; by its being agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action. While retaining its wonderful properties, it acts as a Specific, surpassing all the known THERAPEUTIC AGENTS of the present age, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Indigestion and Liver Complaints, Flatulance, Nervous Fancies, Hypochondria, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Loss of Memory, Softening of the Brain, Paralysis, Affections of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Deposits, &c., Ague, Spasms, Asthma, Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Scrofula and Skin Diseases, Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all morbid Conditions of the system, dependent upon the deficiency of THE VITAL FORCES arising from whatever cause

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Gives back to the Human structure in a suitable form the Phosphoric or Lively Animating element of life which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the Brain, Spinal, Marrow, and Nervous System, of a Nutritive Tonnic, and Invigorating character; thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Processes of Life, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain and Muscular System which renders the Mind Cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic, entirely overcoming that Dull, Inactive and Sluggish Disposition which many persons experience in all their action.

CAUTION.—The Name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is blown in the Glass of each Bottle, and the Genuine Phosphodyne is manufactured at and is obtainable only direct from Dr. Lalor's Laboratory, London, England. WHOLESALE and EXPORT HOUSES are Specially requested to NOTE this. Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. by all Export Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners. IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, and you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation.

PUBLIC NOTICE and WARNING to Medicine Vendors and the Public in Great Britain, India, China, and the Colonies.—DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is the only Medicine bearing the name PHOSPHODYNE that has the Sanction of the British Government, and for which Her Majesty's Registrar of "Trade Marks" has granted Certificates to DR. LALOR ONLY. Therefore DR. LALOR'S is the only Legitimate and Genuine PHOSPHODYNE. BEWARE of Worthless Counterfeits that may emanate from Australia or America.

DR. R. D. LALOR, Bay House, 32, Gaisford Street,
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THE SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIGINATOR OF PHOSPHODYNE.

Sold in Bottles at Rs. 3 each by the Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PATRONISED BY THE ARISTOCRACY AND THE ELITE, EXTENSIVELY USED IN THE ARMY AND NAVY, AND HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE LEADING MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

V. PROTECTED BY THE ROYAL LETTERS PATENT, DATED OCTOBER 11, 1869. R.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,

The New Curative Agent and only Reliable Remedy for Indigestion, Nervous and Liver Complaints Fevers, and all Functional Derangements.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe as the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Trembling of the Limbs, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Drowsiness, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC IN INDIA.

Beware of a WORTHLESS IMITATION, advertised in a few Indian Newspapers. Dr. Bright's (the only genuine) Phosphodyne is the safest and most reliable preparation of Phosphorus, and the only medicine of that name recommended by the Medical Faculty.

Fraudulent Imitations are in no way recognized by the Medical Profession, and are either Useless or Positively Dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Until the introduction of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE in 1869, Phosphorus was but seldom prescribed as a Medicine, owing to the difficulty in so preparing it that its action could be kept under perfect control. [illegible] and Olive Oils, in Sulphuric Ether, in rectified Alcohol, in Chloroform, and in several advertised medicines; but in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced. But in the form of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, its invaluable action on the human system is realized without any of those drawbacks which other modes of preparation invariably produce.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in Cases only by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the Globe.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Full Directions for use in the English, French, German Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrassee, Bengalee, Chinese and Japanese Languages accompany each case.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Purchasers of this medicine should be careful to observe that the words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are blown in the bottle, and that the directions for use are printed in all the languages as above, without which none can possibly be genuine Phosphodyne. Every Case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

☞ ASK FOR DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,
And do not be pursuaded to take any Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitute.

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BENGAL...SMITH, STANISTREET, & Co., Calcutta.
Do. BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta.
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MADRAS..........BARRIE & Co., Madras.
LAHORE..........E. GILLON & Co., Lahore.
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CEYLON..........J. MAITLAND & Co., Colombo.

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ROWLANDS' KALYDOR produces a beautifully pure and healthy complexion, eradicates freckles, tan, prickly heat, sunburn, &c., and is most cooling and refreshing to the face, hands, and arms, during hot weather. Ask any Perfumery Dealer for

ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden London; and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

Wholesale and retail Agents, Treacher and Co., Byculla and Fort, also at Poonah.

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ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF & F 3 QUALITY
PERCUSSION CAPS
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE AND CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS from parties desirous of LEASING the WATER POWER available at KHARAKWASLA, LAKE FIFE. Information regarding the head and discharge available throughout the year and all other particulars can be obtained at the office of the undersigned in Poona. Tenders will be received up to the 1st March, 1881. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

WILLIAM [illegible]
Executive Engineer [illegible] Poona [illegible]
Poona, 22nd December, 1880.

CHINCHPOOGLY STEAM PATENT ROPE-WALK.

ROPES, best quality Patent Manillas; Hemp, Oiled and Unoiled; Europe Hemp, Tarred; Coir Oiled and Unoiled; Lines; Twines, &c.

Manufactured of all sizes under European Superintendence, and Test Notes granted when required.

Tarpaulins, plain, oiled, tarred, or painted, warranted not to crack or stick together, also supplied from the Rope Walk.

The price for Manilla Ropes is Rs. 27-8-0 per Cwt. For further information, apply to

HEPTOOLA, SHAIK, ADAM & Co.
No. 6, Apollo Street.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER:—

F	Rs. 11 per barrel		lbs. each
F F	11-8	do.	do.
F F F	12	do.	do.
F	lb. tin 9 per dozen lbs.		
F F	do.	9	do.
F F F	do.	10	do.
F ½	do.	10	do.
F F	do.	10	do.
F F F	do.	11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.

No. 6, 1 lb. cannister at Rs. 45 per case of 25lbs., nett cash.

Blasting Powder Rs. 8-8-0 per barrel of 25 lbs.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents.
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

CASSIPORE SUGAR WORKS.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

[illegible]			
Do.	do.	10	7 12
Second, White, Small White	10		4 14
Do.	do.	40	7 5
Grainy, Yellow, Pale Yellow	10		1 12
Do.	do.	40	6 8

These pure Sugars are in Patent Water-proof Bags. No orders executed unless accompanied by cash in full.

MIRZA ABDUL HOSAIN,
Agent for Bombay Presidency.
26, Apollo Street.

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INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
BRANCH OF THE SOCIETE GENERALE D' ELECTRICITE OF PARIS.

THIS Company is now prepared to undertake, the LIGHTING, temporarily or permanently, of Streets, Squares, Gardens, Palaces, Town Halls, Concert or Assembly Rooms, Darbar Halls, Railway Stations, Workshops, Factories, Mills, Press-houses, Docks, Jetties, Bridges, Towers, Beacons, Light-houses, Steamers, and any place where nightwork is carried on.

The light is further specially suited for Nautches, Marriage Fêtes, Fairs, Balls and such entertainments.

Estimates will be forwarded on application to the CHIEF ENGINEER, care of

MESSRS. PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.,
Bombay.

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INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS,

Available for one or more passengers to travel by all chief Lines of Steamers and by any route to

ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK AND SON OF LONDON, NEW YORK, &c., &c.

Originators of the European Tourist business, established in 1841; specially appointed by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales sole Passenger-Agents for the Royal British Commission, Vienna, 1873, Philadelphia, 1876, Paris, 1878; sole Managing Agents of the Khedive Mail Steamers from Cairo (Egypt) to the first and second Cataracts of the Nile; sole International Passenger-Agents under special appointment by the Government Administration of the Italian State Railways.

Have pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have sent one of their own staff to India specially to establish offices for their business in Bombay.

Civil and Military Officers who are about proceeding to Europe, America, or elsewhere are invited to apply to

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For quotations of through-fares to all parts of the world, with or without Hotel coupons.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

ARE celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally. Possessing tonic properties, they agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and in three days will effect a cure when copaiba, cubebs, and all dangerous medicines of that class have utterly failed. [illegible] are annually restored to health by their use alone, many thousands and rheumatism may [illegible], and the agonies of gout affliction, as no one need suffer be considered a voluntary if they will only have recourse [illegible] these excruciating torments confidently recommended [illegible] these Pills, which are real specific; whilst for [illegible] by the proprietor as the only or other deposit in the [illegible] weakness across the loins, sandy urinary disturbance, the [illegible], and in all cases of reval or correct acidity of the [illegible] are indeed unrivalled. They of the liver and kidneys, stomach, promote the functions bladder, &c. Many [illegible] thereby preventing stone in the nervous, often arise [illegible] complaints, long supposed to be blood with certain impurity from contamination of the carried off by the kidneys [illegible] which should have been grateful patients attest [illegible] Thousands of testimonials [illegible] boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. [illegible] their marvellous effica[illegible] 6d., 11s. & 33s.

THE MOST WONDERF[illegible] DR. [illegible] PILLS IN [illegible] DE ROOS' [illegible]

PILULÆ V[illegible] VITÆ, [illegible]
TABLE LIFE [illegible]

ALL sufferers from [illegible] morbid feelings, [illegible] ness, harassing dreams [illegible] ability, failure of the [illegible] ness of the nerves, he[illegible] ness, indigestion, a[illegible] disease, will hail with jo[illegible] Life Pills, which speedily [illegible] pain and diseases of wha[illegible] ness to the spirits, vigour [illegible] all the organs on which he[illegible] not contain a particle of mercury, but are [illegible] table; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pain between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy; and it is no small advantage that they can be taken at any time without danger from wet or cold, or necessity for restraint from business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, thus preventing, or when present, curing the jaundice, and dropsy, clearing the skin, removing sallowness and pimples, purifying the blood, bracing the nerves, and marvellously invigorating the whole system. Females of all ages will find them invaluable, and should never be without them. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

THE MOST ASTOUNDING CURES

Are daily being effected in cases of Nervousness, General Debility, Impurity of the Blood, Defective Circulation, Languor, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, Indigestion, Pain and Palpitation in the Side, &c., &c., by

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS

whose effects are really magical in restoring lost tone to the system (arising from whatever cause), re-invigorating and enlivening the whole corporeal frame, and gradually, but effectively, building up the most shattered constitution.

Although this truly wonderful recuperative tonic is not put forward as imparting immortality, it is not too much to say that by its means new life is, as it were, imparted to the nervous and debilitated, who were evidently sinking into an early grave; whilst to those of maturer years it will gently and serenely protract the close of life. Thousands of apparently hopeless cases, given up by the faculty, are now in the enjoyment of health (life's greatest blessing), a living testimony to the unspeakable value of this remarkable medicine. Hundreds of testimonial, too numerous to publish, may be seen by any one. This preparation is extremely pleasant to take and none need suffer while such a miraculous medicament is in existence. Persons of studious habits, debilitated females, and those on whom the wear and tear of life is beginning to tell, should persevere steadily with this life-reviving tonic for one month and they will be astonished at its results. All those who have tried other means, galvanic and electric appliances [illegible] are earnestly recommended to make fair trial of this medicine, which, being concocted on the highest scientific principles invariably gives the utmost satisfaction. Price 11s. and 33s. per bottle. Every package of Dr. De Roos' Preparations has the words "Walter de Roos, London," printed in white letters on the British Government stamp by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Sold by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Limited Bombay, and all the principal merchants in India.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. WHITE ROSE, STEPHANOTIS, WOOD VIOLET, GOLD MEDAL EAU DE COLOGNE LAVENDER WATER.
Sold everywhere.

GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.

Observe Trade Mark.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

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TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

THE undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has always in stock a large number of new and second-hand TENTS as under, FOR SALE or HIRE, at moderate rates. The second-hand Tents are new lined and complete with all conveniences. An inspection is early solicited.

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.

Dining Tents with 2 or 3 rooms	32' by 22'
Ditto	31' by 21'
Field Officers	29' by 17'
Captains	21' by 14'
Rowtee	21' by 14'
Stable for 4 horses.	

SINGLE POLE TENTS.

Subalterns	18' by 14'
Ditto	14' by 14'
Hill Tent	12' by 12'
Ditto	10' by 10'
Staff Officers	12' by 12'
Bechoba	12' by 12'
Ditto	10' by 10'
Stable for 2 Horses.	
Rowtee in Circular form.	
Necessary	5' by 5'
Ditto	4' by 4'

Field Service Tent for General Officers	Weighing	200 lbs.
Ditto ditto for Commanding Officers	Do.	150 lbs.
Ditto ditto for Officers	Do.	80 lbs.

All applications addressed to the Undersigned will receive prompt attention.

ADUMJEE PEERBHOY,
Government Contractor and General Merchant.
Address to Parel Road, Old Imambara, near Baboola Tank, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

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THE above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable TERMS CURRENT on Bombay.

A RETURN of FIFTEEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT is allowed on all PREMIUMS.

C. H. B. FORBES and Co.,
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THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to

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THE above Company INSURES almost every discription of PROPERTY and RISKS at the usual Rates.

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FIRE AND LIFE.

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1879.

ANNUAL INCOME	£1,305,500
FIRE RESERVE	£1,850,000
[illegible]	
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£6,247,220

FIRE Insurnaces granted on most favourable terms.

LIFE rates for Indian Residence will be found to compare very favourably with those of any first class office.

For Tables and Prospectus apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,260,595 STERLING.

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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

All POLICY STAMPS paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£330,600
„ 1872	£636,287

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS £[illegible] per cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,007.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,015,143	1873	£2,645,503
1868	£1,579,578	1878	£4,049,159

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE JOINT STOCK Co. in Berlin	„ 5,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„ 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	„ 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000

Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, [illegible] ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOU[illegible] ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTL[illegible] Rates and other particulars can be [illegible]

VOLKART [illegible]

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The following Pictures have appeared:—

The Stirrup Cup, After the Ball, High Holiday, By Proxy, When the Cat's Away, Calling the Kine, A Passing Cloud, A Connoisseur, Haidee, Punting, Don Quixote, First fruits for My Lord, My Intended, Sir! Love's Season, Martin Luther, The Capitalist, An Evening in the Terraces, My poor old Tub.

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